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Friday, July 31, 1987
Sravana 9, 1909 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Eighth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, July 31, 1987/Sravana 9, 1909
(SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Fire safety Measures in High-Rise Buildings in Delhi

***82. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD†
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are more than 200 high-rise buildings in Delhi which are un-safe because of non-compliance of fire safety rules as reported in the Indian Express dated 1 July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether my survey in this regard has been undertaken or is proposed to be undertaken;

(c) what action is prescribed against the owners of such buildings as are found guilty for non-compliance of fire safety rules;

(d) the number or casualties and other victims and estimated loss of property in the fire incident in] Ansal Bhavan, New Delhi which occurred on 29 June, 1987;

(e) the terms of reference of the enquiry ordered by the Lt. Governor into the fire incident in Ansal Bhavan; and

(f) what long term measures are contemplated by Government to prevent such fire incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTASINGH): (a) to (f). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

194 high-rise buildings have been identified as buildings lacking in adequate fire safety measures. These buildings were constructed prior to notification of Unified Building Bye-Laws, 1983. Under these bye-laws, it has become necessary to obtain a 'no objection certificate' from the Chief Fire Officer, before a completion certificate is granted for a building. In order to enforce fire safety measures in the buildings which had come up before June, 1983, the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act was and it came into force in March, this year. It provides for penalty of imprisonment and fine, if the directions of the Chief Fire Officer are not carried out. Legal notices have been issued to the owners/occupiers of these buildings, to provide the in-built fire safety requirements by 30th September, 1987.

In the fire incident in Ansal Bhavan on the 29th June, 1987, 3 persons were killed and 52 sustained injuries. The estimate of loss of property is not available.

The terms of reference of the Magisterial inquiry ordered by the Lt. Governor into the fire incident are as under:

- i) To ascertain the causes leading to the fire incident,
- ii) Adequacy of fire fighting fitments and other measures in the building,
- iii) Adequacy of fire fighting and other arrangements made by Delhi Fire Service for combating the fire,
- iv) Part played by the Delhi Police and other related agencies for meeting this emergency,
- v) To fix responsibility, if any,

- vi) To suggest remedial measures with a view to preventing recurrence of such incidents, and
- vii) Any other matter relevant to the incident.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, fire accidents in Delhi are common features because of total leniency of all Government agencies towards builders and occupants. It is not enough that legal notices have been issued. I want to know what preventive action Government has taken against defaulters under the law ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, already it has been stated in the Statement laid, that 194 buildings have been identified as buildings lacking in adequate fire safety measures. These buildings were constructed prior to 1983. We have passed an Act in Parliament. It was enforced on 30th March, 1987 and it has since come into force. All these strict measures have been included in the Act itself. And, we are also giving them notices that if by 30th September, they do not comply with the rules and regulations, legal and stringent action will be taken against them.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: As per the Minister's statement owners/occupiers have been directed to comply with the regulations in regard to fire safety measures before September, 1987. Sir, subsequent to September, 1987 if Government direction is violated, will the defaulters be charged under cognizable offence?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, as I have just put before the House, We have given them notices, the rules were framed and the Act was enforced in March, 1987. We have given them the notice and that notice period will extend up to 30th September, 1987 and in between we are inspecting every high-rise building. Some of our staff is going there and we are trying to tell them that before 30th September, they have to com-

plete all the fire security measures. If anywhere we find them lacking in this thing—we are serving them notice and by 30th September their notice period will be over - then stringent action will be taken against all those who are defaulting and violating the rules and regulations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a high rise building cannot be constructed in some days or some months but it takes about 5 years to construct it. Today it is being stated that action will be taken against such buildings. Moreover, the Government officers are also responsible for it because these buildings were constructed with their permission. It appears that the Fire Brigade people and those of the building department had been sleeping while those buildings were being constructed because they did not raise any objection at that time. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any action will be taken against officers who allowed the builders to construct such buildings? Such buildings are hazardous for both life and property.

[*English*]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: hope, our hon. friend Shri Agarwal knows that we have taken the strongest action against the DDA officers who sanctioned the building plans of buildings such as the Siddhartha Hotel. We had suspended five officers. If any officer is found violating building bye-laws, we are taking strong action against the concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: When the building on the Kasturba Gandhi Marg caught fire recently, we saw on the television that the fire brigade personnel did a tremendous job of rescuing people even at the risk of their own lives. Have the Ministry awarded those people with substantial amounts?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes.

We have also awarded the labourers and contractors who helped in the rescue operations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The International Airport Authority people also helped.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes, they also helped.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: It is a wellknown fact that the water hoses were not long enough to reach the uppermost storeys of these high-rise buildings. From the point of view of environment also, it is wrong to have these buildings side by side. There should be demarcation for certain ground area, certain parking area and also certain area under green cover. Now, these aspects are not taken care of at all in the city of Delhi and that is why, when the fire tenders reached the area, they could not get near the building to put up their ladders and even to throw water. So, in future before these buildings are allowed to be constructed, will the Government see to it that certain area is demarcated for parking, certain area is demarcated for green cover and there should be demarcation for certain ground area. Also, there is always a lot of litter and wiring on the fire escapes and no one can come down from these fire escapes if they are inside the building. It is a wellknown fact that fire escapes should be located outside the building. Will efforts be made to see that this important aspect is taken care of in all the high-rise buildings in Delhi?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In fact, we have taken into consideration all the deficiencies that the hon. member has just now pointed out. In all, 12 items are identified and if he wants, I can read them out. Our officers are visiting the high-rise buildings and inspecting whether all these items are being complied with or not. If not, notice are being served on them. You must have ob-

served that recently we have put up sign boards near these high-rise buildings with regard to the deficiencies. We are inspecting these buildings and we are taking sufficient precautionary measures to see that all these deficiencies are removed within three months.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I appreciate and welcome the fact that the Government are getting wise after the event and that the officers are visiting every building. But, may I know, Sir, how these moneyed people who construct these mansions and husband huge amounts of money every month could violate the provisions laid down by the Government for years? How could they escape scotfree and how is it that they are not punished? Except the case of those five officers who were suspended, could you give an example where these huge mansion wallas got some punishment?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I share the anxiety expressed by Shri Azad. He must be aware fully well that because there are certain deficiencies on the building bye-laws, the Parliament in its wisdom has passed this Fire Safety Measures Act. The rules which are framed now are very stringent. As mentioned by the hon. member, when we visit these buildings, we are trying to register cases against the defaulting owners and authorised contractors of these high-rise buildings. Some of them are not here and they are trying to escape also. I can assure that we are taking the strongest measures possible and within three months, that is by 30th September, we see to it that these deficiencies are removed and such accidents do not recur.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Only the implementation part is left out. That is all!

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, in this Ansal Bhavan, we have our National Federation of Indian Women's office. One of our friends got caught there. So, I would like to know two things from you. Firstly, is it a fact that the Helicopter that was sent for rescuing had such draught that it increased

the fire? This was reported in the press. May I know from you whether it was true or not? If so, what happened after the fire? This building is closed now. We are all thrown out here and there. What happened to the compensation for those people who were affected by this fire?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The total loss of all these things is being worked out now. The figure of loss and account of everything is not available now because the entire thing is being processed and worked out.

So far as the persons who were injured are concerned, they have already been compensated. Some relief has been given in the case of three Persons who died and also to 52 persons who had been injured in this Ansal Bhavan fire.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What about the use of the Helicopter?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Helicopter came for the rescue operations.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: There were persons rescuing people from the Ansal Bhavan. Are you giving them some award or not? That should be noted.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV

GANDHI): Sir, some civilians who were working at the site displayed extraordinary bravery. We have taken note of it and we will do the needful.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Thank you.

Communal Violence

*84. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA :
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI
KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of communal violence that have occurred in the country during the last three months; State-wise;

(b) the number of casualties and estimated loss of property in these incidents; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below:

(a) and (b). As per available information, the particulars of major communal riots in the country which occurred from 1st April, 1987 to 30th June, 1987 are as under:

STATEMENT

<i>Date and Place</i>	<i>No. of persons killed injured</i>		<i>Loss of property (Rupees in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>Gujarat</i>			
Virpur (April 9-12)	4	12	102.00
Brauch (May 17-18)	5	22	N.A.
Baroda (June 26 to July 2)	7	10	N.A.

1	2	3	4
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>			
Meerut (April 14-18)	10	23	4.35
Meerut (May 18-24)	105	143*	232.60
		*(including 8 police personnel)	
<i>Delhi</i>			
(May 19-22)	11	75	N.A.
<i>Maharashtra</i>			
Kasoda Jalgaon (June 8)	5	17	3.00
Total	147	302	341.95

(c) Even though the primary responsibility of maintenance of peace rests with the State Governments, the Central Government have never been found wanting in the matter of providing assistance to the State Governments in the shape of para-military forces and equipment in restoring peace and communal harmony. The Central Government have also been cautioning and alerting the State Government to keep a very close watch on the communal, fundamentalist and anti-social elements.

When riots broke out in Meerut, Shri P. Chidambaram alongwith Smt. Mohsina Kidwai rushed to the spot to take stock of the situation. This was followed by Home Minister's visit to Meerut, Who had detailed discussions with the Chief Minister and other senior officials in Meerut. Home Minister remained in constant touch with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh as also of some other States. Home Minister had also invited the leaders of opposition and sought the benefit of their advice. All present in the meeting agreed to issue an unanimous appeal for maintaining communal harmony during the Id celebrations. It is a matter of satisfaction that Id was celebrated without any untoward incident. The Prime Minister

visited Meerut on 30th May and gave instructions for speedy relief and rehabilitation measures.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has already ordered a judicial inquiry into the Malliana incident. Another 3-Member Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Gyan Prakash, former Comptroller and Auditor General of India, is conducting an administrative inquiry. The report of the Committee is expected by the end of July 87. State Government has also set up a Committee to go into the recruitment, training and motivation of the Armed Police Constabulary. Special relief operations were launched in Meerut and so far more than Rs. 1 crore has been disbursed in monetary relief to the affected persons.

Apart from induction of Central para-military forces and deployment of Army in Meerut and Delhi to control the situation, a series of measures had been initiated to bring normalcy to the riot affected areas as also to provide relief to riot affected victims and restore amity between the two communities.

A Special Commissioner (Relief) assisted by a Deputy Commissioner (Relief)

was posted at Meerut in order to expedite the relief operations. The Deputy Commissioner (Relief) continues to be in position. A relief control room has been opened in the office of the Zila Parishad Office, Meerut, where applications for relief and rehabilitation etc. are received in separate counters. In addition, 12 teams have been constituted to disburse relief as well as to collect applications for rehabilitation on the spot itself. Similarly, speedy relief measures have also been taken in Delhi and Gujarat.

Communal situation in Gujarat has also been constantly under review in consultation with the State Government. Baroda and some other parts of Gujarat witnessed communal violence. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri P. Chidambaram visited Gujarat and had discussions with the State authorities as a result of which a detailed plan of action had been drawn up and put into action for Ahmedabad, Nadiad and Baroda. Due to the efforts of Central and the State Government and the cooperation of the people, the Rath Yatra festival on 28th June, 1987 passed off peacefully in Ahmedabad. As a matter of fact, the occasion witnessed a scene of communal harmony particularly in communally sensitive areas.

The Walled City of Delhi also witnessed communal violence in the month of May partly as a fall out of Meerut riots. The situation, however, was immediately brought under control though tension still persists in some areas of the walled city. Meerut also continues to be tense though under control. The State Government has been asked to exercise utmost vigilance particularly in view of some recent incidents.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sir, the statement placed before the House depicts a very sorry picture in the sense that in the three months, 147 lives were lost, 300 people were injured and property worth 3,41,000 were damaged or destroyed.

Now, Sir, in the light of that, I may put one supplementary question. The hon. Minister must have been seen the various reports-

Jitendra Narayan Commission's Report on Jamshedpur riots, Madan Commission's report on Bhiwandi riots and other places in Maharashtra and Jagmohan Reddy Commission's report regarding riots in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat. All these Commissions have said that there is some pattern working behind these riots.

Will the hon. Minister throw light on this aspect whether he has seen any particular pattern behind these communal incidents in these riots and whether any communal organisation is seen behind these riots?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): Sir, it is a well known phenomenon that whenever the riots occur in any part of the country, there are certain elements who abet and who are at the back of these incidents. Mostly they operate from the community based centres—quite often from the religious centres. But it is really difficult to name the organisations as such.

In the last Session also, the Speaker was very concerned about these religion based communal elements who have played a hell with the lives of our people in various parts of the country under the names of various communities and political organisations. We are keen and we are working on some agreed approach—both by the Opposition and this side of the House—that in this very Session, we will try to evolve some kind of approach to be chalked out in consultation with the Opposition which would go a long way in separating the religion based communal organisations to have anything to do with our political set up in the country.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Sir, with great respect, I must point out that certain Commissions have named certain communal organisations like RSS to be the hand behind the riots. In the light of that and in the light of the National Integration Council's recommendations, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 15 point programme, as revised by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the Central Government has given a very good account of itself. In fact, the hon. Minister of State for

Home Affairs was in Ahmedabād on the day previous to the Rath Yatra, and personally monitored the arrangements, for which we are very grateful-without which things could not have so peacefully passed. But may I ask whether the Central Government has set up any machinery to monitor the action taken by the State Governments to implement Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 15 points, as revised by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and the recommendations of the National Integration Council-in particular, to prevent communal propaganda, and the 27-point communal propaganda themes stated by the Madan Commission? The Madan Commission has pointed out that there are 27 forms of communal propaganda being carried on in various parts by certain communal organizations. That should be prevented. So, what monitoring machinery has the Central Government set up, in order to find out whether the State Governments take efficient and effective steps to prevent recurrence of riots?

S. BUTA SINGH: Sofar as monitoring of these incidents in various parts of the country is concerned, we keep in constant touch with the Chief Minister-I myself do it; and also, in the Home Ministry, we have senior officers detailed for coordination and monitoring of all such incidents in various States.

Sofar as the question of identifying the elements and the organizations in these riots is concerned, the hon. Member has mentioned the Madan Commission's report. As I said, already a Sub-Group in the National Integration Council is working on how to identify and how to take action against such groups and elements inside the States, in various communities, which are at the back of these communal riots. At the time we again come to this House, we will definitely take note of this aspect- which the hon. Member has highlighted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Mahfooz Ali Khan.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; you have already asked the supplementary. No; I cannot allow. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most important issue facing the country today is that of communal violence. Incidents of communal violence have become a daily feature. Has the hon. Minister of Home Affairs come to any conclusion in this regard? Has he got carried out any investigation to find out the circumstances under which and the reasons for which such riots take place and to identify the elements behind such riots? In regard to the Meerut riots, you stated that some people from Pakistan were residing in Meerut even after their visas and passports had lapsed. Has the Government machinery failed to detect those people who are still living here even though their visas and passports have expired? I want to know if you have any solution to this problem? Keeping in view the fact that in Meerut the riots are occurring everyday and the harassed people are criticising the Government for its incompetence as is evident from the press reports, may I know whether any solution has been found to put an end to these communal riots.

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important question. It is true that in some incidents, specially in Meerut, some such people were involved who did not belong to our country and whose visas had expired. Similarly, as Harooobhai Mehtaji has stated, it is true that there are certain organisations which are behind these riots and are helping in financing and organising them. Thus, from what you have said, broadly speaking, two things become clear. Firstly, religious fundamentalism and secondly, religious revivalism are two dangerous tendencies that are behind most of the disturbances which have occurred in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. These two tendencies are fraught with dangerous consequences for our national

unity and are increasingly asserting themselves today.

How to solve this problem specially when it is being fanned by revivalist and fundamentalist elements? There is no other way out except to curb and destroy these elements. Efforts should be made to keep the common people from every community, the ordinary and the innocent people, who become victims of communal violence, away from it and to make them work for the unity of the country. All the political parties will have to work jointly in this respect. No law and order agency can solve this problem alone, cooperation of all our communities and our social and political organisations is, therefore, the need of the hour.

[English]

They must come forward to denounce this kind of tendency in all the communities or the political parties which are influenced by communal thinking.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to request the hon. Minister through you that communalism has become an incurable disease like cancer. The hon. Minister is making efforts to find its cure but so far no treatment has been effective. I know that the Government has conducted inquiries into the communal riots which have occurred in the various parts of the country. Will the hon. Minister name the elements found guilty in the reports of the inquiry commissions and indicate the punishment awarded to them and the provisions made to ensure that such riots do not occur in future? I know the whole House is aware and the hon. Minister is also aware that there are some elements in the country which openly raise the voice of revolt and incite communal riots but no action is taken against them. I want to know whether any arrangements will be made by which the strongest action can be taken against such elements regardless of the group to which they belong? Will arrangements be made to

prevent occurrence of communal riots in future?

S. BUTA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the point raised by the hon. Member, the greatest hurdle is that the reports of the Judicial Commissions come after a long time. Even if we fix a time-frame then also it takes much time. Often the reports are received after three or four years. You may have noticed that in Uttar Pradesh, a special magistrate and a special judicial officer are put on duty to make on the spot enquiries immediately and expedite the proceedings so that results are available at the earliest. As I have stated earlier that in case certain elements are found to be behind communal riots in any region, strong action is taken against them as the hon. Member has also suggested. The biggest hurdle for the law and order enforcing agency is that enquiries cannot be conducted immediately. Firstly, it takes time to normalise the situation and we have to make all our resources and forces available to control the situation. Curfew remains imposed in these areas for a long time which makes it difficult for any inquiry to take place. However, in spite of such difficulties, the inquiries made so far have definitely been useful. In regard to Meerut and Ahmedabad, we have decided with the Chief Ministers that in such cases expeditious enquiries should be conducted by designating special magistrates and special judicial officers so that deterrent punishment can be awarded to achieve good results in future.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a suggestion for action. I have a suggestion to make. Will you allow a discussion on communal disturbances in Meerut and other places? All the hon. members would like to have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will discuss about it in the Business Advisory Committee meeting.

S. BUTA SINGH: We are willing to have a fullfledged discussion on it. We will bring

out a factual note on this. We will initiate a discussion on the communal riots as the hon. member has suggested.

DR. SUDHIR ROY: How many officers have been punished so far for their failure to curb communal riots? Against how many journals and newspapers action has been taken by the government for inciting communal violence?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As regards officers', failure to take adequate action to anticipate and curb communal riots is concerned, it is grave negligence and as we stated earlier in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya Sabha, we have advised the State Governments to take action against those officers. Those officers are working under State Government in State cadres.

Recently, for example, in Meerut the State Government has taken action against the officers. All the officers were transferred, including the District Magistrate. Their role is being inquired into by a three member committee under Mr. Gyan Prakash and that report is expected by the end of this month. and when the report comes, the State Government will take action against the officers who were responsible, if they are found responsible for any incidents in Meerut.

As far as Gujarat is concerned, the State Government has taken action to transfer officers who were responsible for any failure and they are inquiring into their conduct.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Transfer is not punishment.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I agree that transfer is not a punishment.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: They are creating problems for others. Take proper action.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, let him finish, then if you want,....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as we are concerned, we are impressing upon the State Governments that transfer is not a punishment, that transfer is not an adequate remedy. As and when the report is available, the State Government must take action against the officers and I hope they will take action against the officers and we will impress upon the State Governments to take action against those officers. We ourselves cannot take action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: What are you doing?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is he saying?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We cannot. You all know the law. We cannot directly take action. We can only ask the State Governments to take action. We will discharge our responsibility in impressing upon the State Governments to take action against officers, and we will follow it up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If the Minister is there, why do you not take action?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot allow. Do not say so.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as the journals are concerned, again this is a matter on which the State Governments have to take action and the last I have heard in this matter is that the State Governments are looking into certain writings which have appeared in Meerut.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why do you not take action?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are going to take up this next week. We are going to

have a discussion.

SHRIP. CHIDAMBARAM: We are taking action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We have asked about punishment.

(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH: Saifuddin Sahib, as my colleague has stated, the State officers are under the State Government. We have no objection if you allow us to take action directly from Delhi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We cannot, definitely.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: What about the Chief Minister of U.P. who was there in Meerut while the riots were taking place?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You can talk to the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Has the State Government taken action against the IPS and IAS officers?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request the Members to take their seats. Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Chief Ministers have to be sacked.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, we are going to discuss this matter

separately and we are going to have a discussion on all the things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question. Mr. Raghuma Reddy. He is absent. Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik. All of you take your seats.

S. BUTA SINGH: I am willing to take action against IAS and IPS officers, certainly, if you allow.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order, please. Take your seats.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I would not allow like this. Next question.

AN HON. MEMBERS: You have got the power.

(Interruptions)

Supply of Awacs to Pakistan by US Government

*85. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK[†]:**
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the US Government has since agreed to supply AWACS to Pakistan;

(b) the reaction of Government of India thereto; and

(c) the likely impact of this step on the sub-continent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Although the US Administration is known to support the trans-

fer of an Airborne Early Warning (AEW) system to Pakistan, Government are not aware of any final decision on the type of system to be supplied and the manner of its transfer.

(b) The acquisition of an AEW system by Pakistan would have serious security implications for India. The deep concern of the Government and Parliament has been suitably conveyed to the US Administration and members of the Congress.

(c) The transfer of an AEW system to Pakistan would lead to an escalation of the arms race in the sub-continent and divert resources from development to defence. This would not be conducive to the improvement of the political climate in the Indian subcontinent.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: In the light of the reply given by the Hon. Minister that the Government are not aware of any final decision on the type of system to be supplied and the manner of its transfer, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what do the Government propose to find out a final decision on the type of system and manner of its transfer? Further, Sir, are we in a position to check acquisition of an Airborne Early Warning system by Pakistan?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Sir, as I mentioned in my answer, we do not have any information about the final decision because as far as I am aware, the final decision has not been taken by the US Government about the manner, the timing and the type of system that is to be given. I did not get the second part of the Hon. Member's question. Could he repeat it.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Are we in a position to check acquisition of an Airborne Early Warning system by Pakistan? Are we in a position to check the transfer of the system?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: We have conveyed our views to the US Government at the highest level. I personally was in

Washington in the month of April. I had spoken to the United States leaders.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether we are in a position to check transfer of such a system. He wants to know that.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: This is what I am trying to answer. We have made known our views to the US Government, to the US Congress. We have made our views known to the Pakistan Government and the Pakistan leadership at the highest level that if this particular system was made available by the United States, it will have serious repercussions in this part of the World and also in Pakistan.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Let me just add that no time will be allowed for the situation to come about where our security will be compromised in any way.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether we are taking all precautions to ensure full peace in the sub continent which is in great danger because of the transfer of the system of AEW? If so, please give details and further Sir I want to know the details of the AEW system for information.

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The Prime Minister has just assured the House that under no circumstances the security of the country will be compromised. With regard to the details of the system, I respectfully suggest the Hon. Member to address the question to the Minister of Defence.

SHRI G.G. SWELL: The Minister of State has just now stated that the US Government has not finally made up its mind to supply these AWAC aircrafts to Pakistan whether on hire or sale. Would he be in a position to confirm or deny that it would be in the interest of the United States of America to supply these AWAC system to Pakistan just as it has done to Saudi Arabia? Do we have any system in the world anywhere to which we may resort to match this system? Or have we

any other means of counteracting this system in case the aircraft are in Pakistan?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: With regard to the policies of the United States Government I am not in a position to say as to what precisely they are going to do, whether they are going to repeat the performance of Saudi Arabia. What I will assure the House is that we are fully vigilant about this matter. We have conveyed to them that whether it is a matter of outright sale, gift or lease it does not really matter. It is a distinction without a difference. The consequences on the security of India and the sub-continent are the same, they are grave. We have made these views known. With regard to the question as to what we can do in reply, this is for the Minister of Defence to answer.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: In case it is pursued and acquired by Pakistan from the United States, what steps we are taking to counteract that?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: The Prime Minister has given an answer.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I want to know more details.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Is the Government aware of the capability of Pakistan to steal AWACS like it stole steel for the manufacture of atom bomb? Are you aware of their stealing capability?

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: Having served as the Ambassador to Pakistan I am fully aware of their capabilities.

Talks With GNLF Leaders

*86 **PROF. K.V. THOMAS†:**
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of his recent talks with GNLF leader in Delhi;

(b) Government's position on the various issues raised during the talks; and

(c) whether the talks have also been held with the Government of West Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The Central Government have initiated discussion with the GNLF leadership for finding a peaceful solution to the agitation. Talks are continuing. Government have already made their position very clear that the State of West Bengal will not be divided. Efforts are underway to find a solution to their demands.

(c) Yes, Sir.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: It was in 1980 that Mr. Gheising started this agitation. At that time there was not much support. It was clearly shown in 1982 when he asked to boycott the elections and people did not give any support to him. But later it got momentum. One of the reasons apart from political is that Darjeeling is economically backward. There is a feeling among Gorkhas that they are second-rate citizens. They do not have equal opportunities in jobs. There is not much opportunity for educating them. My question to the Government is: what steps have been taken to develop Darjeeling area and to remove this feeling among the Gorkhas?

S. BUTA SINGH: I would like to request the hon. Member not to press for an immediate reply because these are the things we are discussing with the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal. Any solution to the problems of the areas of Darjeeling will have to be initiated by the West Bengal Government. We are working in full cooperation with them and it will be premature for me to spell out the things that are being discussed.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The Communist Party of India had asked for a separate State for Gorkhas as far back as 1947. But when GNLF started its agitation, they said that it

was anti-people and anti-national. Has the State Government changed its attitude and whether it is helping to settle this issue?

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, I will still say that let us not rake up the things which are pre-1947. There are many things which are facts of history. But at the moment I am telling the august House that we are in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. The hon. Chief Minister came here on 21st. We discussed some details. More details are to be discussed. I would not like to comment on the facts mentioned by the hon. Member. I leave it and say that let us first go through.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They are not facts.

S. BUTA SINGH: These are things mentioned by the hon. Member. Let us not really rake up these things because they will not be conducive to what we are trying to work out.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, this is not a fact. The hon. Member has said that Darjeeling area has been neglected since 1980. This is what he has stated. The per capita allocation of funds for Darjeeling is much more than...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you put the question. You are answering to his question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, his first question was to the Communist party. He must reply.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Communist party of India never adopted a resolution demanding a separate State for Gorkhas. The undivided CPI never adopted such a resolution. They never demanded. Rather we also still demand regional autonomy of that area for the proper development of the district of Darjeeling.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: We demanded and still demand....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Government of India has received a memorandum from GNLF. May I know from the Minister what is the reaction of the Government to this memorandum? He has also received the reaction of the State Government regarding the memorandum submitted by Gheising and it has also come out in the newspaper that autonomy for Darjeeling district, for the hill areas, is being considered....(*Interruptions*). May I know what is there in the memorandum, what is the reaction of the Government of India and what is the reaction of the Government of West Bengal? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he wants to know as a Member.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, there was a discussion between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal before the Prime Minister met the 42-member delegation, and the discussion continued for about one hour. So, I want to know the reaction of the Government.

S. BUTA SINGH: Sir, if the hon. Member wants to know the reaction to what transpired between the Prime Minister and the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, I have said that we are working in close cooperation with the West Bengal Government. So far as the reaction to the memorandum submitted by the GNLF leader is concerned, it has been widely published. Everybody knows. The hon. Members here know. The Prime Minister categorically stated to the delegation that the question of Gorkhaland cannot be discussed, there cannot be any division of West Bengal, violence will have to be eschewed, and any solution to the problems of Darjeeling area could be done through negotiation and at the initiation of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a categorical statement to the press that the problem can be solved if the Nepali lan-

guage is incorporated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and if an autonomous district, including Darjeeling, is created. So, I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government at least to the language problem and what about the autonomous district which is being suggested by the Chief Minister of West Bengal....(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Not autonomous district, regional tutonomy for the hill areas.

S. BUTA SINGH: The hon. Member has mentioned one of the issues i.e. the Nepalese language. As I said, all these issues are before us and we are talking to the West Bengal Government. The Chief Minister is fully in touch with us.

I would like to say something on the regional autonomy. To us this regional autonomy is nothing but first step towards separatism. Therefore, the question of having regional autonomy also cannot be discussed. Whatever is there in the Constitution of India, within the framework of the Constitution of India, we are willing to sort out the problems of Darjeeling area.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: There was a talk between the GNLf leaders and the Prime Minister on 22nd July. But after returning back from there Mr. Subhash Gheising made a statement on 25th of July that whatever may be the talk, the Indian Government is very much in favour of a separate State of hill areas. Is it a fact or not? What is the reaction of the Central Government?

S. BUTA SINGH: I would like the hon. Member to believe whatever is being said here and not in the press.

Incident of Terrorism in Delhi

*87. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:**
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of violence of terrorism occurred in Delhi during the last two months;

(b) the number of casualties and victims of injury in different incidents;

(c) the progress of investigation made so far in these cases and arrests made if any;

(d) the steps taken by Government to curb such terrorist activities;

(e) whether Government of India had received any forewarning about these incidents in general or about any particular incident; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and what action was taken on this warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (f). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

During the last two months there have been two incidents of violence by terrorists. In one incident, terrorists fired indiscriminately in Greater Kailash and other places in South Delhi on 13th June, 1987. 14 persons were killed and 18 others sustained injuries. The culprits involved have since been identified and one of them has already been arrested by the Punjab Police. In the other incident which took place in the early hours of 30th July, 1987 in Kalkaji area in South Delhi two groups of terrorists shot at two persons who later succumbed to their injuries. One of the culprits has been identified.

The coded message from the Indian High Commission in Canada was received by the Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi on

12th June, 1987. The message did not contain any specific information, but only conveyed general information to the effect that some rumours had been heard in a Gurudwara in Canada and that Sikh Extremists would try to create disturbances in Haryana and Delhi prior to and during the elections by blasting a number of bombs.

In any case, it had been anticipated that the extremists might create disturbances in Delhi and an alert already existed since the beginning of June, 1987.

In order to contain terrorism, the number of police control room vehicles has been increased to 165 round-the-clock. 100 pickets armed with automatic weapons and wireless sets have been posted at strategic points. Close vigil is being maintained.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether it is a fact that the Indian High Commission in Canada had forewarned the Government of India, on 12th June 1987, about the occurrence of such incidents, and if so, the reasons for not taking any preventive measures by the Delhi Administration?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: A coded message from the Indian High Commission in Canada was received by the Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi on 12th June, 1987. The message did not contain any specific information but only conveyed in very general terms that some rumours had been heard in a Gurudwara in Canada that certain extremists would try to create disturbances in Haryana and Delhi by blasting a number of bombs. In any case, since it had been anticipated that the extremists might create disturbance in Delhi and in the neighbourhood during the period of the Haryana elections, an alert was in force in Delhi since the beginning of June, 1987.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Sir, it has been stated that the number of vehicles and wireless sets has been increased. Can the incidents of terrorism occurring everyday be curbed by merely increasing the number of vehicles and wireless sets? Only yesterday, a similar mishap took place in Kalkaji. I want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether strong steps are being taken to curb terrorism?

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mere increase in wireless sets will not curb terrorism. The idea behind increasing the number of wireless sets is to ensure that the police force is in communication with each other, and moves very quickly to the scene of the occurrence. We have increased the number of mobile patrolling vans. We have increased the number of static pickets. The idea is that once there is information about an occurrence or a crime, the police will be able to move in very quickly, cordon off roads and try to apprehend the terrorists. For example, in the earlier incident which happened in Greater Kailash, the police was able to converge on the scene and was able to reach the place where a car had been abandoned.

It is that which enabled the Police to identify one terrorist and arrest him also. The identity of the other terrorist is also now known and we are making efforts to arrest him also. The idea of increasing the number of wireless sets is only a part of the system to make the Police more mobile, more communicative with each other and more effective.

By itself, of course, it cannot mean anything.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, the report said that one of the culprits who participated in the killings yesterday had been identified. May I know whether anybody has been

apprehended so far? Also, there was a news item that some suit-case was found in a railway compartment in which there was a time bomb. Is there any connection between that incident and the Kalkaji incident?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My earlier answer referred to the incident which happened in Greater Kailash some time ago, but I think the hon. Member wants to know about yesterday's incident. In yesterday's incident, we have been able to establish the identity of a person who may have committed the crime. One other person has been apprehended on suspicion. We have to interrogate him and try to establish the links between the person who has been identified and the person apprehended. As of now, I do not have any information that the bombs which were defused at another place have any connection with the terrorists attacks which took place yesterday. But it is too early to establish any connection or to disown any connection. We will have to await interrogation.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Sir, terrorism and violence are increasing day by day. Sir, with regard to the terrorists activities which took place in 1985 wherein one of the youngest, energetic and dynamic Member of this House, Shri Lalit Maken and his wife were killed in day time, that too before their residence, I want to know whether the culprits involved have been traced so far. If it is not, does it not reflect on the efficiency of the Police and other people? Some time back, the terrorists killed some innocent people in Greater Kailash and now yesterday they killed two persons in Kalkaji. So, Sir, the terrorists activities are increasing day by day. Of course, you have increased the mobile control vans. But what is the efficiency of the Police people? I want to know whether their efficiency has been improved or not. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: As far as the alleged assassins or suspected assassins of Shri Lalit Maken are concerned, the House is aware that they have been traced to the

United States and they have been apprehended in the United States. Extradition proceedings are now pending in the United States and when they are extradited and when they are prosecuted in the court of law....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: About two and half years are already over.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: They were apprehended about 2 months ago. I do not know the exact date. They were apprehended in the United States. Due to cooperation between the Indian authorities and the United States authorities, we have been able to apprehend them. Extradition proceedings have started. I believe that the case is posted for trial in the month of August. Our officers have gone to the United States and the US Government is cooperating with us. Extradition proceedings are not very simple proceedings. It will take some time. During the prosecution, we will have to establish whether the person is guilty of the crime.

Sir, as far as mobile control vans are concerned, we have increased their numbers. The numbers themselves add to efficiency because they have to patrol and cover a smaller area. I think our Police force like any other Police force can always do better, can always do better with more training and can always do better with more equipment. But I think it is rather unfair to say that they do nothing. The bomb blast case in Delhi was investigated and solved and we have prosecuted people. In the Greater Kailash incident, within 14 days one of them was arrested and the other has been identified and a search is going on. As regards yesterday's killings, one person has been apprehended and the identity of the other person has already been established within 24 hours. While, I will not say, Sir, that everything is very good. I would most earnestly request that we should not give the impression that everything is bad and nobody is doing his job. I think like any other Police force we could give more training, better equipment and we are constantly on

the job.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are aware that Government has not been successful in curbing terrorism despite its best efforts. In view of the incidents of terrorism occurring outside Punjab, does the Government intend to adopt some precautionary measure so that terrorism is contained and it does not affect the neighbouring States? If such a measure is under your consideration and which you do not want to reveal in public interest, still you will have to assure the people that strict vigilance is being kept on the movement of people who are entering or going out of the neighbouring states of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir. If some persons are transporting arms and such other equipment in buses and other vehicles, they must be apprehended and checked. We want an assurance in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this question. I would most earnestly ask you, Sir, and the House to consider why are these incidents now taking place outside Punjab. It is because of the tremendous pressure which the Punjab Administration and the Punjab police have placed upon the terrorists. And after the President's Rule was imposed and the pressure was piled upon the terrorists groups in Punjab, we anticipated that this will have a spill over effect in other States. About three weeks ago we called a meeting of Chief Secretaries, the Directors-General of Police and the Inspectors-General (Intelligence) of the neighbouring States and we discussed very elaborately the kind of threats that their States will face and we worked out very detailed plans, some of which have appeared in the newspapers, you might have noticed, Sir, that some States have set up special terrorists cells; we have worked out a system by which vigil will be maintained on

the borders, in the border villages where village officers will be involved, people will be involved. But let me say this, Sir, that as pressure mounts in Punjab the States around Punjab will face threats and the police administration in these States will have to gear themselves up to a much higher level of vigilance. It is unfortunate but true that Delhi faces the severest pressure. The police force here is under severe pressure, they are rising to the situation, but as I said earlier with great humility, there are inadequacies. We are conscious of the inadequacies. We promise, Sir, we will do our best, we are on the job and we will do our best.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I would like to ask a specific question regarding the action of the terrorists on 13th July. He has no doubt made some clarification earlier, but I would like to have further clarification. As the news has already appeared in a section of the newspapers in Delhi that prior to 13th July episode, that is, atrocities committed by the terrorists, violence committed by them, already one Sikh gentleman sensing that some conspiracy was going on in Ottawa to organise and conspire for violence in India and in Delhi, he went to the nearest telephone and rang up the Embassy in Ottawa and gave them the information that 'this is what is being planned'. He did make reference to that. Now, I want to know whether it is a fact that due to some communication gap actually the Ministry received that information after the murders were committed on 13th July and if it is so, who is responsible for this communication gap. Have you checked up from the Embassy in Ottawa at which particular point of time they were communicated the message and at which point of time you have got the message? Will you try to see that those who were responsible for this communication gap are dealt with?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I want to take half-a-minute to explain the sources of information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right, we will start the Zero Hour later.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, no. I will explain. So, we get a lot of information. A lot of messages come, a lot of information flows. It is really for the Intelligence agencies to advise the Government about the quality of information and about the kind of steps that have to be taken. As I said earlier, a coded message from the Indian High Commission was received in the Ministry of External Affairs on 12th June. But that message said this. I almost quoted from the cable. It said that some rumours had been heard in a Gurudwara in Canada that certain extremists would try to create disturbances by blasting a number of bombs. This is a very general information which really does not help the police to take any specific action except to place them on an alert situation. In fact, Delhi and Haryana had already been placed on alert in the beginning of June.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This was not what was communicated in the Embassy letter.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Dandavate, believe me when I say, this is exactly what was communicated to the Embassy, to our High Commission and it was exactly what was conveyed through the cable to the Ministry of External Affairs. I am not subtracting or adding any word.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Why did it not reach the Home Ministry till the events were over?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This coded message was received by the MEA on 12th of June. Delhi and Haryana had already been placed under alert. It is admitted that the Home Ministry had been given the cable

only on the 15th. We have now asked the M.E.A. to look into what procedures are there.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Translation]

Incidence of Crime in Delhi

*81. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of loot, dacoity, robbery and murder reported in Delhi during the last one year and consequent loss of life and property;

(b) the number of persons arrested in connection with these incidents;

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb such incidents; and

(d) the number of FIRs lodged during the last one year which were investigated and found baseless and the action taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). The requisite information about the number of incidents of - loot/robbery, dacoity and murder, the number of persons arrested, loss of life and property, in connection with these incidents in Delhi, during 1986 and upto 15th July, 1987 is indicated below:

STATEMENT

Year	No. of cases reported	No. of persons arrested	Loss of life	Loss of property (approximately)
1	2	3	4	5
DACOITY				(Rs.)
1986	21	75	1	41 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
1987 (upto15/7/87)	13	37	Nil	4 lakhs
MURDER				
1986	278	467	304	15 lakhs
1987 (up to15/7/87)	159	167	176	3 lakhs
ROBBERY/LOOT				
1986	348	453	Nil	20 lakhs
1987 (up to 15/7/87)	191	226	Nil	25 lakhs

In order to check crime and the threat of terrorism, steps like increasing the number of police personnel, number of vehicles, improvement in the communication system and gearing up of intelligence machinery have been taken. Intensive checking of hotels and guest houses, frequent raids on hide-outs of criminals, externment proceedings against known criminals, are also undertaken. Several gangs of dacoits, narcotics smugglers have been busted and a number of notorious criminals arrested.

During the period from 1st January, 1986 to 15th July, 1987, FIRs lodged in 20 cases were found false, or lacking in evidence, and hence were cancelled. Action under Section 182 IPC is taken against persons for lodging false complaints.

[English]

Publication of Mother-Tongue-Wise Census Data

*83. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in the publication of the figures regarding the speakers of various mother-tongues as per census operations 1981;

(b) the likely date by which the figures will

be made available; and

(c) whether care has been taken or would be taken to ensure that the mother-tongue as recorded by the speakers are not clubbed or classified into bigger groups as per the whims of the authorities but presented as per factual reportings?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The 1981 Census language data regarding the language mainly spoken in the household are now under printing for publication and in the meanwhile, are available for consultation in manuscript form. There has been no delay taking into account the huge volume of work involved.

(c) The principles that were adopted for presentation of 1971 Census language data have been followed for 1981 Census also.

Repatriation of Bangladesh Refugees

*88. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reiterated that Bangladesh should take back all the 50,000 tribal refugees sheltered in Tripura

since April, 1987;

(b) if so, the response of Bangladesh Government thereto; and

(c) the details of the discussions held in this connection during the last four months and by which time the remaining refugees will be sent back to Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Government has been in constant touch with the Government of Bangladesh for the early return of their tribal refugees since the influx began in April 1986.

The Bangladesh Government has committed itself to receiving its nationals back. The refugees however are unwilling to leave India as they fear for their safety and security upon their return to their country. For this reason it has not been possible to fix a time frame for the return of the refugees.

Inter-State Council

*89. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal to set up Inter-State Council as envisaged in Article 263 of the Constitution in order to institutionalise the interaction between the Centre and State as well as between the States themselves on all significant issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). No specific proposal has been received by the Government in this regard. The Sarkaria Commission is going into this matter.

Benefits of Handloom Sector Reservation

*90. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the benefits obtained by the handloom sector after enforcement of the law for reservation of certain items for the handloom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Since the reservation notification has come into operation only from 4th November, 1986, it is too early to quantify the benefits accrued to the handloom sector as a result of these Orders.

A large number of powerloom organisations and mills have filed writ petitions against the Reservation Orders in various High Courts and the Central Government has moved the Supreme Court to transfer the cases to itself so that they could be dealt with at one place and expeditiously. It is only after these Court cases are disposed off and the Reservation Orders fully implemented that their impact on the handloom industry can be realistically assessed.

[Translation]

Indo- Park Border Incidents

*91. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of border violations and incidents of firing between Indian and Pakistani forces along the border during the last six months;

(b) the main causes of such incidents and the number of Indian Soldiers and civilians killed as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government of India have lodged protests to Government of Pakistan in respect of these incidents; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government of Pakistan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). There has been one case of intrusion across the Line of Control in Jammu & Kashmir and three cases of inadvertent crossing of the border by the Pakistani military personnel during the last six months.

There have also been some cases of exchange of fire between the Indian and Pakistani troops across the Line of Control during the same period resulting in some casualties on both sides. These incidents were a result of uprovoked firing by Pakistani troops. It would not be desirable to disclose details.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Separate Examination for I.P.S.

*92. SHRI SALEEM I. SHERVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have consid-

ered the recommendation of the National Police Commission about holding separate examination for I.P.S. ; and

(b) if so, decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration at present for holding a separate examination for direct recruitment to the I.P.S.

Cotton Export

*93. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stopped cotton export from last week of June, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of cotton exported during the year 1986-87 and so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Under the long term export policy on cotton, 5 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of Bengal Deshi and Digvijay varieties would be exported per year on a continuous basis for a period of three years. During the current cotton year commencing from Sept. , 1986, the exports against the quota released in 1986-87 are as follows:-

STATEMENT

Variety	Releases	Registration	Shipment
(1) Long and extra			
Long staple cotton	4,57,357	3,91,664	2,95,898
(2) Bengal Deshi	50,000	46,052	37,203

Further releases of cotton for export are temporarily frozen and would depend upon domestic availability, consumption and prices.

Woollen Carpet Industry

*94. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether hand made woollen carpet Industry in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere is in a crippled state due to high import duties, fall in wool production and large scale export of sheep meat; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Jute Products

*95. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been initiated by Government in cooperation with Bangladesh to boost jute goods exports and to divert the end uses of jute products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the export of jute products will get the boost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Law and Order situation in Punjab

*96. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed in Punjab by terrorists since the imposition of President's Rule in the State;

(b) the number of terrorists killed/rounded up in the State during this period and the quantity of arms and ammunition seized from them;

(c) the number of security personnel killed/seriously wounded by terrorists during this period; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the law and order situation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). During the period from 12th May, 1987 to 25th July, 1987, 233 persons, including 22 policemen, were killed due to terrorist activities in Punjab. 107 terrorists were killed, 951 were arrested and 447 weapons, 15 handgrenades/bombs and 3181 cartridges were recovered during action by police against terrorists in the State during the above period. According to available information 14 security personnel have been wounded since the imposition of President's Rule.

(d) The steps taken to improve law and order situation and to curb terrorist activities in Punjab include raids on the hide-outs of terrorists, their harbourers and associates; deployment of para-military forces; intensification of police patrolling and strengthening of security arrangements on the border.

SAARC Fund

*97. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have contributed to the SAARC fund and the amount contributed by each country;

(b) the steps being taken to persuade the member countries of the SAARC to make

adequate contributions to finance its activities; and

(c) the main activities of the SAARC which will be financed out of this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) While there is no SAARC FUND as such, the latest position regarding the pledges of contributions for SAARC programme activities is as follows:

STATEMENT

Bangladesh	:	Bangladesh Takas 7.5 million (= Indian Rs. 3.36 million approx.) (1987-88)
Bhutan	:	Bhutanese Nu 2 million (=Indian Rs. 2 million) (1987-88)
India	:	Indian Rs. 15 million (1987-88)
Maldives	:	Maldivian Rufiyaa 252,000 (=Indian Rs. 420,000 approx.) 1987
Nepal	:	Nepalese Rs. 7 million (=Indian Rs. 4.12 million approx.) (1987-88)
Pakistan	:	Pakistani Rs. 12.5 million + Rs. 500,000 for scholarships (= Indian Rs. 9.33 million + Indian Rs. 373,000 approx.) (1987-88)
Sri Lanka	:	Sri Lanka Rs. 5 million (1987) (= Indian Rs. 2.22 million approx.)

(b) Contributions presently made by member States are adequate, for the time being, to finance SAARC activities.

(c) The contributions by member countries are used for financing programmes included in the SAARC Calendar of Activities and for other programmes agreed to by the member countries to expand and strengthen regional cooperation.

Ban on Import of Revolvers

*98. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of revolvers has been

recently banned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether licence holders can import or not?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. On receipt of reports from some Indian Missions abroad about an unprecedented spurt in the import of firearms as part of baggage by Indian tourists, which in the Prevailing conditions was not considered desirable, a ban on such imports was imposed in public interest with effect from 13.11.1986. Under the said ban, licence holders cannot import fire arms.

Haryana Stand on Punjab Accord*[English]*

*99. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government has declared its opposition to Punjab accord; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) The Government has not received any communication from the Government of Haryana declaring its opposition to Punjab Accord.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Use of National Calendar

*100. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the organs of Government follow English calendar instead of national calendar; and

(b) whether it is proposed to continue the practice indefinitely?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Saka era has been adopted for the National Calendar and is used for certain official purposes in conjunction with the Gregorian Calendar.

(b) It will be necessary to continue to use the Gregorian Calendar which is in vogue in other countries, for official purposes until a new world Calendar is generally accepted and introduced, so as to avoid confusion.

Khanna Commission Recommendations and Rules Under Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986

892. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Justice D.R. Khanna Enquiry Commission were fully implemented before 29 June, 1987 when fire broke out in Ansal Bhavan in New Delhi; if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the rules required to be framed under the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 have been framed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these rules are proposed to be framed and laid on the Table of the Houses of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Most of the recommendations of Justice D.R. Khanna, Commission of Enquiry have been implemented before 29th June, 1987. However, 194 high-rise buildings, including Ansal Bhavan, have been deficient in adequate fire-safety measures.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Rules, 1987 framed under the Act have been notified on 31.3.1987 and already laid on the Table of the Houses.

Production of tea in Darjeeling

893. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of tea production hampered due to Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) agitation;

(b) the steps being taken to revive the

conditions of the affected tea gardens; and

(c) the foreign exchange lost in the course of the movement so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) During the period 20th June, 1987 to 29th June, 1987 when there was a bandh in Darjeeling, due to stoppage of work in tea Gardens, production to the tune of approxi-mately 600 tons is reported to have been lost.

(b) Tea Gardens have resumed produc-tion immediately after calling off of the bandh.

(c) So far there has been no disruption in the export of Darjeeling tea.

Growth Rate of Population of India

894. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME

AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any marked changes in the rate of population growth during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) State-wise population recorded as per 1981 census; and

(d) which are the first five States that have recorded the highest growth rate over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). The natural growth rate of population estimated as the difference of birth and death rate at the national level has shown marginal decline during the three year period 1983-85 for which the latest estimates are available. The estimates of natural growth rate at the na-tional level for the last 3 years are as under.

STATEMENT

1983	21.8	per	thousand population
1984	21.3	per	thousand population
1985	21.0	per	thousand population (Provisional)

(c) Statement containing required popu-lation figures is given below.

(d) Based on the average natural growth

rate for the years 1983-85, the top five states that have recorded the highest growth rate are Haryana, Rajasthan Meghalaya, Bihar, and Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT

Population of India/States/U. Ts as per 1981 Census

India/States/U.T.	Population in 1981 Census
1	2
INDIA * +	66, 52, 87, 849
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	5, 35, 49, 673

1	2
2. Bihar	6, 99, 14, 734
3. Gujarat	3, 40, 85, 799
4. Haryana	1, 29, 22, 618
5. Himachal Pradesh	42, 80, 818
6. Jammu & Kashmir	59, 87, 389
7. Karnataka	3, 71, 35, 714
8. Kerala	2, 54, 53, 680
9. Madhya Pradesh	5, 21, 78, 844
10. Maharashtra	6, 27, 84, 171
11. Manipur	14, 20, 953
12. Meghalaya	13,35, 819
13. Nagaland	7, 74, 930
14. Orissa	2, 63,70, 271
15. Punjab	1, 67, 88, 915
16. Rajasthan	3, 42, 61, 862
17. Sikkim	3,16, 385
18. Tamil Nadu	4, 84, 08, 077
19. Tripura	20, 53, 058
20. Uttar Pradesh	11, 08, 62, 013
21. West Bengal	54, 580, 647
<i>UNION TERRITORIES</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,88,741
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6,31,839

1	2
3. Chandigarh	4,51,610
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,03,676
5. Delhi	62,20,406
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	10,86,730
7. Lakshadweep	40,249
8. Mizoram	4,93,757
9. Pondicherry	6,04,471

* Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

+ Excludes population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Africa Cultural Festival Held in Delhi

895. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Africa Cultural Festival was held in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the African countries represented in that festival and the details of the programme shown; and

(c) whether it is proposed to organise such festivals in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, from 25th to 28th May, 1987.

(b) Six African countries were represented at the Festival. They were Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Nigeria and Burkina Faso. The details of the programme shown are:

(i) 15-member Sira Badral National

Ballet of Senegal presented items highlighting ritual and traditional items.

(ii) 10-member Ghana Dance Ensemble had a repertoire based on ceremonial events in Africa.

(iii) A 9-member cultural troupe from Ethiopia presented folk dances accompanied by traditional musical instruments.

(iv) A 10-member Mo-Mam-Twa group from Mauritius presented traditional Sega, modern interpretations and African music.

(v) The 6-member cultural troupe from Burkina Faso presented percussion items alongwith song and dance.

(vi) A 4-member group from Nigeria led by Ms. Oneyka Onwenu sang songs in English and Ebo.

(vii) A 16-member group of Siddhis of African Origin from Gujarat also presented items at the Festival.

(c) Such festivals have already been organised in other parts of the country. The

Africa Festival was held in Calcutta from 29th to 31st May, in Bangalore on 2nd and 3rd June and in Bombay from 5th to 7th June, 1987.

Convention Complex of International Standards at Kovalam

896. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a convention complex of international standards at Kovalam in Kerala and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the State Department of Tourism in Kerala has also made any specific proposal and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the implementation of the proposal and the time by which the convention complex is expected to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism had received a proposal from the Government of Kerala for construction of a Convention Complex at Kovalam as a joint venture with the India Tourism Development Corporation. The feasibility study conducted by the India Tourism Development Corporation has revealed that Convention Centre will not be a viable proposition. The proposal has, therefore, been dropped.

Permanent Trade Fair Centres Outside Delhi

897. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to establish permanent centres for trade fairs in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the plan and the names of those places where such centres are to be established; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Some States like West Bengal, U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, J & K etc., have shown interest in setting up exhibition complexes in their capitals. The Trade Fair Authority of India is in touch with these States.

Concessions For Manufacture of 'Sulabh' Fabrics

898. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any policy to extend concessions to private sector mills for manufacture of 'Sulabh' fabrics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Government do not, at present, have any proposal to extend the scheme for production of 'Sulabh' fabrics to private sector mills.

Holding of International Trade Fairs Outside Delhi

899. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold international trade fairs and other international fairs at the centres other than Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The Trade Fair Authority of India is scheduled to organise an international leather fair at Madras during

January-February, 1988. No concrete proposals have emerged for organising international fairs at other place at present

Export Target of Marine Products In Seventh Plan

900. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for export of marine products by the end of the Seventh Five year Plan;

(b) the steps taken to achieve the target; and

(c) the steps taken to increase marine fishing from the deep sea?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Export of seafoods has been envisaged at Rs. 446 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan at 1984-85 prices.

(Source: Seventh Plan 1985-90).

(b) Steps are taken to achieve the target by augmenting the marine export by increasing production of cultured shrimp, encouragement of production of value added items like IQF, setting up of Prawn Hatcheries and prawn Seed Banks.

(c) Measures to increase marine fishing

from the deep sea by

(i) identification of the prospective foreign parties to enter into agreement with Indian parties for joint ventures.

(ii) assistance to companies engaged in deep sea fishing by way of limited equity participation through MPEDA.

(iii) assistance to entrepreneurs in arranging finances by taking up cases with financial institutions/banks.

State Bills Pending for President's Assent

901. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Bills passed by the State Assemblies pending with Union Government for President's assent, at present, State-wise;

(b) the dates on which these Bills were received; and

(c) the present position of these Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

PARTICULARS OF BILLS PASSED BY
STATE LEGISLATURES PENDING FOR PRESIDENT'S ASSENT AS ON 28.7.87

Sl No.	Date of Receipt	Name of the Bill	Present position
1	2	3	4

ANDHRA PRADESH (7)

1.	26.8.86	Andhra Pradesh Shops and Establishments Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 28.7.87.
2.	17.9.86	Andhra Pradesh Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 23.6.87.
3.	12.2.87	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural Indebtedness (Relief) Bill, 1987.	Under Examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
4.	24.2.87	Andhra Pradesh Exhibition of Films on Television Screen Through Video Cassette Recorders (Regulation) Bill, 1987.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 28.7.87.
5.	25.2.87	The Municipal Corporation Acts (Andhra Pradesh) (Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under Examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
6.	1.5.87	The Andhra Pradesh Advocates Welfare Fund Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
7.	8.5.87	Andhra Pradesh Devadasis (Prohibition of Dedication) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

JULY 31, 1987

Written Answers

4

3

2

1

(ASSAM) (8)

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|--|---|
| 8. | 16.5.84 | The Assam Irrigation Bill, 1984. | Pending with the State Government with effect from 10.7.87. |
| 9. | 8.10.85 | The Guwahati Metropolitan Development Authority Bill, 1985. | Pending with the State Government with effect from 6.2.87. |
| 10. | 26.2.87 | The Assam Forest Protection Force Bill, 1986. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| 11. | 26.2.87 | The Assam Rural Employment and Plantation Labour Welfare Bill, 1986. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| 12. | 18.5.87 | Assam Urban Areas Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1987. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| 13. | 9.6.87. | Assam Fixation of Ceiling on land Holdings (Amendment) Bill, 1986. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| 14. | 15.6.87 | The Assam Physically handicapped persons (Employment in Factories) Bill, 1986. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| 15. | 15.6.87 | The Assam Urban Areas Rent control (Amendment) Bill, 1986. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |
| BIHAR (4) | | | |
| 16. | 16.8.82 | The Criminal Procedure Code (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982. | Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned. |

1	2	3	4
17	12.8.83	The Bihar Vinirdishta Acharan Nivaran Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 20.10.85.
18.	16.8.83	The Bihar Sashastra Police Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 12.7.85.
19.	20.4.87	Bihar State Water and Sewage Board (Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		GUJARAT (2)	
20.	5.5.84	The Gujarat Universities Services Tribunal, Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
21.	27.7.87	Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		HARYANA (1)	
22.	22.4.87	The Indian Electricity (Haryana Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)	
23.	11.2.87	The Essential Commodities (Himachal Pradesh Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
24.	26.5.87	The Himachal Pradesh Tenancy and Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
		KARNATAKA	
25.	1.9.82	The Karnataka Contract Carriages (Acquisition) (Amendment) Bill, 1982.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
26.	10.8.84	The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
27.	20.6.86	The Karnataka Fishing Harbour Terminal Authority Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
28.	9.7.86	The Motor Vehicles (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 30.6.87.
29.	28.4.87	The Registration (Karnataka Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
30.	30.6.87	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into local Areas for consumption, use or sale therein (Second Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		KERALA (1)	
31.	11.10.77	The Kerala Casual Temporary and Badli Workers (Wages) Bill, 1987.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 12.4.85.
32.	21.5.87	The Madhya Pradesh Lok Dhan Shodhya (rashiyon Ki Vasuli) Vidhoyak, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
33.	8.7.87	The Madhya Pradesh Tendu Patta Vyapar Viniyamon, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
34.	8.7.87	Madhya Pradesh Van Upaj Ke Karaon Ke Punriskshan Vidhayak, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
35.	27.7.87	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Suraksha Tatha Lok Vyavastha (Sansodhan) Vidheyak, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		MAHARASHTRA (5)	
36.	9.5.79	The Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority (Amendment) Bill, 1979	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
37.	14.5.84	The Maharashtra Workmen's Minimum House Rent Allowance Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 6.3.87.
38.	17.12.84	The Maharashtra Horticulture Development Corporation Bill, 1984.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 13.2.87.
39.	30.8.85	The Bombay Homeopathic and Biochamie Practitioners (Amendment) Bill 1985	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
40.	14.7.87	The Presidency small causes Courts (Maharashtra Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		MANIPUR (2)	
41.	1.6.85	The Manipur Rifles Police Force Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Government with effect from 19.9.85.
42.	23.9.86	The Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Manipur) (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
		MEGHALAYA (2)	
43.	25.7.80	The Meghalaya Regulation of Employment Bill, 1980	Pending with the State Government with effect from 26.6.87.
44.	4.2.87	The Meghalaya Urban Planning and Development Authority Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 16.6.87.
		NAGALAND (1)	
45.	15.6.87	The Nagaland Agricultural Produca Marketing (Regulation) Bill, 1985.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		ORISSA (1)	
46.	15.6.87	The Orissa Advocates' Welfare Fund Bill, 1987	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		RAJASTHAN (1)	
47.	23.4.84	The Jodhpur University (Change of Name and Amendment) Bill, 1984.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		TAMIL NADU (13)	
48.	16.6.61	The Indsutrial Disputes (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1981.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 9.1.86.
49.	29.9.81	The Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Amendment) Bill, 1981.	Pending with the State Government from since 15.4.87.

1	2	3	4
50.	16.2.83	The Tamil Nadu Recognition of State Register of Practitioners of Indian Medicine Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 9.6.83.
51.	17.5.83	The Tamil Nadu Tax on Entry of Goods Bill, 1983	Pending with the State Government with effect from 23.6.83.
52.	12.12.83	The Payment of Gratuity (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Bill, 1983.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 29.5.84.
53.	2.8.85	The Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and (Ceiling and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1985	Pending with the State Government with effect from 21.10.86.
54.	26.2.86	The Tamil Nadu Drugs and Other Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 10.7.86.
55.	29.5.86	The Madras Race Club (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Amendment Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
56.	29.4.87	The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing Regulation Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
57.	23.6.87	The Tamil Nadu Recognised Private Schools (Regulation Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
58.	30.6.87	Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Taxation Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
59.	30.6.87	Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles (Cancellation of Driving Licence for wilful obstruction of traffic during strike/demonstration/ protest) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
60.	30.6.87	Tamil Nadu Medical University Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		TRIPURA (2)	
61.	20.9.83	The Industrial Disputes (Tripura Amendment) Bill, 1982	Pending with the State Government with effect from 14.2.85.
62.	9.9.85	Tripura Eyes (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purpose) Bill, 1985.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 19.1.87.
63.	4.11.86	The Land Acquisition (Uttar Pradesh Amendment) and Validation) Bill, 1986	Pending with the State Government with effect from 3.2.87
64.	10.7.87	Intermediate Education (Amendment) Bill, 1987.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
		WEST BENGAL (10)	
65.	24.12.81	The West Bengal Mazdoor, Tindal, Loader, Godownman and other workers (Regulation of Employment and Welfare) Bill, 1981.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
66.	22.11.83	The Trade Union (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1983	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
67.	26.4.84	The West Bengal Shops and Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Pending with the State Govt. since 5.6.87.
68.	21.5.84	The Calcutta University (Amendment) Bill, 1984	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

1	2	3	4
69.	22.7.86	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Second Amendment) Bill, 1986	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
70.	22.7.86	The Industrial Disputes (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
71.	4.11.86	The Land Acquisition (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 6.2.87.
72.	13.11.86	The Limitation (West Bengal Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Pending with the State Government with effect from 29.12.86.
73.	13.11.86	The Alok Udyog Vanaspati and Plywood Ltd. (Acquisition and transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1986	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.
74.	30.12.86	The West Bengal Land Reforms (Third Amendment) Bill, 1986.	Under examination in consultation with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Achievements of SAARC Summit

902. DR. B. L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the third session of the Council of Ministers of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was held in New Delhi during June, 1987;

(b) if so, its achievement and the outcome of the call given by the Prime Minister of India for closer SAARC co-operation; and

(c) the steps suggested by the SAARC to stop drug trafficking through bilateral arrangements and the follow-up action taken in this behalf to curb drug menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting took a number of decisions which will have the effect of expanding and strengthening regional cooperation. These decisions are generally along the lines suggested by the Prime Minister in his inaugural address.

(c) The SAARC Technical Committee on the Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse has recommended the exchange of operational intelligence and detailed information on suspects and traffickers, improvement in communication and tele-communication links and frequent meetings of the agencies concerned to evolve ways and means to stop drug trafficking. Follow-up action is being taken in terms of these recommendations.

Agencies Supplying Yarn to Handloom Factorles

903. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the agencies through which the

yarn is being supplied to handloom factories for the smooth running of handlooms;

(b) the criteria that have been laid down to fix the price of yarn at which it is being supplied; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure regular yarn supply to the handloom industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Handloom sector has to depend on the organised mill sector for its supply of yarn. This is supplied mainly through private traders although some Cooperative Societies and State Handloom Development Corporations have made arrangements for supply of yarn to the weavers covered by them. The National Handloom Development Corporation is also implementing a scheme to supply yarn to State Handloom Agencies.

(b) No criteria for fixing the price of yarn has been laid down.

(c) Government of India have imposed a statutory obligation on all mills to pack at least 50% of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks, 85% of which is to be in counts 40s and below.

Controlled Cloth to Economically Weaker Sections

904. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government's scheme regarding distribution of controlled cloth to economically weaker sections and villagers is being administered by the Food and Civil Supplies Department of Maharashtra Government since 1972;

(b) whether a card holder used to get restricted quantities of dhoti saree and long cloth at controlled prices every three months;

(c) whether Union Government removed these restrictions with effect from February, 1982;

(d) if so, whether this has led to misuse of the controlled cloth meant for the poor; and

(e) if so, whether Union Government propose to reimpose the earlier restrictions so that controlled cloth could be available to the poor at cheaper price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Restrictions were relaxed with effect from 21.1.1982.

(d) It cannot be said that controlled cloth has been unauthorisedly diverted because of this relaxation.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

Installation of Computer In Passport Office Hyderabad

906. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to instal computer in the Regional Passport Office at Hyderabad (AP) during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount sanctioned for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry has made plans to computerise 16 of its passport offices in a phased manner. The Regional Passport Office, Hyderabad is being covered during 1987-88. The cost of computer system at Hyderabad for which order has already been placed is Rs. 4,15,000 (excluding local

taxes).

Tourists Spots In West Bengal

907. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist spots in West Bengal which have been brought on the international tourism map;

(b) whether some arrangements have been made for the development of these places during the present plan period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The places of tourist interest which have a reasonable level of infrastructure are publicised and promoted abroad by the Department of Tourism. Some of the following places in West Bengal are popular with foreign tourists, such as Calcutta; Darjeeling-Kalimpong-Kurseong; Digha; Shantiniketan; Jalapara (Wild life sanctuary) and the Sunderban; etc.

The Department's print production programme for the year 1986-87 included the following special Folders and Directories on West Bengal which are distributed through our offices overseas:

- 1) Calcutta Folder
- 2) Calcutta Directory
- 3) Shantiniketan, Vishnupur Durgapur Folders
- 4) Shantiniketan, Vishnupur Durgapur Directory

During the 7th Plan period the Central Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.17 lakhs for construction of tourist lodge and 5 cottages at Digha. Out of Rs. 40.17 lakhs Rs. 20.00 lakhs have already been released to the Government of West Bengal.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourists

908. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in the foreign tourists traffic and earnings during the period 1980-81 to 1986-87;

(b) whether the earnings from tourism during the period have increased proportionately to the increase in tourists traffic; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The increase in foreign tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh during the period from 1980-81 to 1986-87 is about 35.6 percent. As per the estimates available, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism has increased by about 52.6 percent during the same period.

(c) Does not arise.

Development of Roads on Northern Border in Bihar

909. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the northern border of Bihar has been surveyed recently to assess the requirement of roads, bridges, and culverts for facilitation of movement along the international border;

(b) whether any existing border roads in this sector have been taken up for upgradation or renovation during the last three years;

(c) if so, the length of the road taken up and the expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) whether any new border roads are under construction/consideration in this sector with the estimated cost and the target date for completion?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Funds for Cooperative Textile Mills in Kerala

910. SHRI P.A. ANTONY. Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to make available funds for completing the cooperative textile mills in Kerala;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance being provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Union Government do not provide funds for the setting up of cooperative textile mills.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Impact of Falling Prices on Earnings of Developing Countries

911. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commodity prices have been diving in developing nations, leading to reduced earnings;

(b) whether this is the result of manipulations by the developed countries or due to oversupply; and

(c) what steps are contemplated by developing countries together to protect producer interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c) The combined index of the prices of major primary commodities of interest to developing countries has been falling since 1980 at an average annual rate of nearly 5%. It is estimated that the resultant average annual loss in the commodity export earnings of developing countries between 1981 and 1986, measured against earnings in 1980, amounted to \$ 12 billion.

A number of factors both cyclical and structural including the protectionist policies of the developed countries, are responsible for the decline in the prices of commodities.

The developing countries have been highlighting the problems of commodity sector in international fora with a view to resolving the issues through multilateral cooperation. One such major initiative was the launching of the Integrated Programme for Commodities (IPC) within UNCTAD.

The main objectives of IPC are inter-alia to achieve stable conditions in commodity trade at levels remunerative and just to producers and equitable to consumers and to improve and sustain the real income of developing countries through increased export earnings.

Proposed Take-Over of Kesho Ram Cotton Mill in West Bengal

912. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Union Government has been drawn about the closure of Kesho Ram Cotton Mills in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the number of workers employed in

this mill; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to take this mill in the interest of the workers and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The mill has been closed because of a lock out due to labour trouble.

(c) The number of employees in the mill is 8262.

(d) No, Sir. The June, 1985 Textile Policy Statement clearly says that takeover by the Government or nationalisation of the sick units does not provide a solution to the problem of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

Proposal to Produce Cotton for export

913. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Egypt and America areas have been earmarked for producing cotton for export only;

(b) the reasons why it is not possible to implement the same in India and boost cotton export;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard; and

(d) if so, when this will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government is not aware.

(b) to (d). In the past, India used to import sizeable quantities of long and extra long staple varieties of cotton from countries like Egypt and Sudan. As a result of vigorous

efforts, India has already succeeded in producing surpluses of acceptable quality of cotton of long and extra long staple variety for exports.

Prime Minister's Interview to American Journalist

914. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister had given an interview to the well known American Journalist, Mr. Russel Warren Howe;

(b) if so, whether the interview has been published in "Pent House" magazine;

(c) whether this was as per agreement; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (d). The interview was granted by the Prime Minister to Mr. Russel Warren Howe for use in a book that Mr Howe stated he was writing on "Statesmanship in the Twentieth Century". However, the journalist made unauthorised use of the interview and released it for publication in the Penthouse magazine. The Embassy of India, Washington, has written to the Editor and Publisher of the Penthouse magazine as well as to Mr. Russel Warren Howe pointing out the clear breach of journalistic ethics and norms involved in using the interview for publication in Penthouse magazine. The Embassy further sought that the magazine publish the Embassy's communication on the subject in its forthcoming issue to bring out the breach of ethics and norms involved. The Executive Editor of the magazine has given the Embassy to understand that the Embassy's letter on the subject would be published in the November 1987 issue of the magazine.

Progress in settlement of Border Dispute with China

915. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI LALITESHVAR PRASAD SHAHI:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESH WARI:
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress in the talks on the settlement of border issue with China including the brief outline of talks outcome of the latest round of talks held by him during the recent visit to Beijing;

(b) whether any fresh initiative would be taken to resolve the border dispute at an early date and another round of talks would be held; and

(c) if so, the likely date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Seven rounds of official-level talks have been held so far with the Chinese Govt. in this connection. During the recent halt of the then External Affairs Minister in Beijing, from June 14th to 16th, 1987, it was felt by both sides that while it may take time to do so, the boundary question should be solved through peaceful negotiations in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence and that peace and tranquility should be maintained along the India-China boundary.

(b) and (c). Existing initiatives are continuing and a fresh initiative depends upon the outcome. The 8th round of official-level talks between India and China is to be held in New Delhi at a mutually convenient date.

Foreign Money Received by Religious and Social Organisations

916. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great flow of foreign money into India through various religious and social organisations;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to check this flow of foreign money;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total amount of foreign money that flew into the country during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Substantial foreign contributions are being received by various organisations including religious and social organisations.

(b) and (c) Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 was enacted to regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution by certain persons and associations. Whenever lapses are noticed in respect of any association receiving foreign contribution, necessary action is being taken under the FC(R) Act. At present fourteen associations are required to obtain prior permission of the Central Government before accepting any foreign contribution and nine associations have been prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution. In four cases prosecutions have been lodged with the CBI for violating provisions of the FC(R) Act. In another case, prosecution has been lodged with State Government.

(d) The total amount of foreign money reported to be received by the organisations is as follows:-

1984:- Rs. 253.98 Crores.

1985 & 1986 Under computerisation.

Attack on Assam Rifles Outpost

917. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Assam Rifles outpost was attacked by hostile elements in the Senapati Hill district of Manipur recently ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On July 9, 1987 around 1200 hrs. a large group of Naga underground elements, allegedly members of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) raided the Assam Rifles post at Oinam, near Tadubi (Senapati district), killing 9 AR personnel including the Post Commander, and seriously injuring 3 others. The underground elements initially crippled the Signal Centre of the Post before attacking the Assam Rifles post itself. The insurgents carried away a sizeable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Security Forces and the Police, both in Manipur and Nagaland have launched combing operations to apprehend the insurgents. The Security Forces in the course of their combing operations have recovered some weapons and ammunition, from out of the arms/ammunition looted by the underground from the Assam Rifles post at Oinam. These arms/ammunition were found buried in the jungle area.

Reimposition of Emergency Regulations in South Africa

918. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reimposition of emergency regulations in South Africa by the racist regime; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government are aware of the reimposition of emergency regulations by the racist regime in South Africa.

(b) Government condemns all such repressive actions of the South African racist regime which grossly violate the political and human rights of the people.

Shifting of Head Offices of Tea Companies to Guwahati

919. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from State Government of Assam about shifting of Head Offices of the Tea Companies, having tea gardens in Assam from Calcutta to Guwahati; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tea is a major traditional export commodity from India. Calcutta being one of the major Indian ports has remained the centre of export activities for a long time. A number of exporting firms are located at Calcutta. Moreover, most of the tea buying

for overseas markets is done at the Calcutta Auction. Thus it may not be practicable to ask the tea companies to shift their officers to Guwahati. Such a shift will deprive these companies of the above-mentioned infrastructural facilities.

Closure of Textile Mills in Northern Region

920. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the textile mills in Northern Region are facing closure due to inadequate availability of cotton and also increasing cotton price; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide adequate supply of cotton at reasonable price to these mills to save them from closure in the larger interest of millions of workers employed in these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The reasons which lead to closure of mills are varied and may be attributed to excess capacity, surplus labour, sluggish demand, old and obsolete machinery, high cost of production, etc.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Reopening of Jute Mills in West Bengal

921. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of jute mills are closed in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the number of closed mills in West Bengal as on 1st July, 1987 and how many workers have been thrown out of job as a result of this;

(c) do Government propose to take step to reopen these mills; and

(d) if so, what has been done in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). There were 18 jute mills lying closed in West Bengal as on 1st July, 1987 affecting about 68,900 workers.

(c) and (d). Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government is the appropriate authority for dealing with matters pertaining to industrial disputes and as such it is for them to take appropriate action in the matter. Necessary assistance in this regard is always extended by the Central Government.

SAARC Summit

922. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the important decisions taken at the recent Delhi SAARC summit;

(b) whether bilateral issues were discussed at that time with the Sri Lankan Foreign Minister; and

(c) whether any fresh steps have been initiated by Government of India after the Delhi SAARC summit to find a peaceful solution to Sri Lanka ethnic problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) There was no SAARC Summit in Delhi recently. The third session of the SAARC Council of Ministers met in New Delhi on June 18 and 19, 1987 and took decisions

(i) to implement five new schemes to promote people to-people contacts among the SAARC member countries;

(ii) to take early measures to implement the recommendations of the SAARC

Group of Experts on Terrorism and to convene a Group of legal experts to prepare a draft Regional Convention on Terrorism for consideration at the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee;

(iii) to establish a South Asian Food Security Reserve;

(iv) to proceed with the establishment of regional institutions and to share the institutional costs of such institutions in terms of the recommendations of the Standing Committee and of the Working Group on the Sharing of Costs of Regional Institutions;

(v) to recommend that the Third SAARC Summit in Kathmandu be held from November 2 to 4, 1987; and

(vi) to lay down interim guidelines for the Secretary General of the SAARC Secretariat on the question of dealing with different agencies outside SAARC and to endorse the Standing Committee's decisions on various matters concerning the SAARC Secretariat, including Staff Rules, Financial Regulations and draft Provisions relating to salaries, allowances and other entitlements of the Secretary General and members of staff of the Secretariat.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

Grant of Subsidy by MPEDA

923. SHRI R.S. MANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the subsidy given by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) in 1985, 1986 and in 1987 so far;

(b) the firms which obtained such financial assistance;

(c) whether such subsidy is usually granted to the same persons who control the authority from the trade;

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that the financial assistance is not given to

same persons time and again; and

(e) whether Government will ensure that Maharashtra also obtains such assistance from MPEDA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). A Statement is

given below.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Assistance under various subsidy schemes is given once to those beneficiaries who are found eligible under the respective schemes.

(e) Eligible beneficiaries in Mahara-shtra have received subsidy under schemes of MPEDA.

STATEMENT

Number of firms which obtains financial assistance through subsidy given by MPEDA in 1985, 1986 and 1987 (financial year wise are given as under) :—

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	1984-85 No of beneficiaries	Amount	1985-86 No of beneficiaries	Amount	1986-87 No of beneficiaries	Amount	1987-88 No of beneficiaries	Amount
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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JULY 31, 1987

1.	Peeling Shed Subsidy scheme	303	23.26	96	6.97	1	0.10	Nil	Nil
2.	Maintenance grant for regd. Peeling Sheds	210	1.67	262	1.86	269	1.39	57	0.20
3.	Scheme for insulated fish boxes	500	3.14	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Scheme for out-Board Motors	166	5.00	442	13.26	1165	34.97	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5.	Scheme for generator set	51	15.59	11	3.56	6	1.75	6	2.05
6.	Scheme for Plate Freezer	Nil	Nil	10	6.29	21	16.43	6	4.76
7.	Scheme for IQF Machinery	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	17.46	2	18.85
8.	Subsidy for 8 setting up Mini-Laboratory	8	2.36	5	2.27	18	7.8	5	2.5
9.	Salary payment Scheme for the Technologists of MIPQC Units	Nil	Nil	32	3.74	24	2.58	31	2.69
10.	Training of Technologists in USFDA Labs, New York	11	1.24	11	1.19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Subsidy for Development of New Prawn Farms	Nil	Nil	84	11.39	105	10.57	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Subsidy for establishment of seed banks	—	—	2	0.40	2	0.40	1	0.20
13.	Subsidy for establishment of Drawn hatchery	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—

[Translation]

ITDC Plan for more Accommodation to Tourists

924. SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the accommodation available at present with I.T.D.C. is not sufficient for the incoming tourists every year;

(b) if so, whether Government are preparing any plan to make available more accommodation for the convenience of the tourists;

(c) if so, full details thereof and the amount likely to be spent thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) Hotel accommodation suitable for foreign tourists is provided both by the public and private sectors; the major share being in the private sector. The overall position, however, is that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at some of the major centres of tourist importance in the

country.

(b) to (d). The I.T.D.C. will be adding 221 rooms by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan through the construction /expansion of its own hotels and joint venture hotel projects taken up by it in collaboration with the State Governments/Corporations. A statement giving the details of these projects is given below.

To encourage private sector to construct hotels at tourist places all over the country, Government has extended several incentives/concessions to the hotel industry. These include exemption from the MRTP Act in the matter of both new projects and expansion of existing hotels; income tax holiday to new hotels; higher depreciation allowance; central subsidy for construction of new hotels in specified backward areas; interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI; Foreign Exchange Incentive quota for overseas advertising/publicity, promotional tours, import of provisions, equipment including vehicles (upto two in a year) ; concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use; priority in the allotment of telephone/telex connections, etc. Besides, some of the State Governments have also accorded hotels/tourism the status of an industry which entitles hotels to such concessions/incentives as are available to other industries in the respective State.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Room/Bed
1		2	3
1.	Hotel at Gulmarg	153.00	30/60
2.	Expn. and Conversion of TL at Bodhgaya into a Hotel	48.00	20/40
3.	Expn. of LVP Hotel at Udaipur	32.00	19/32
4.	Hotel at Ranchi (Joint Venture)	130.00	30/60

	1	2	3
5.	Hotel at Puri (Joint Venture)	190.00	44/88
6.	Hotel at Bhopal (Joint Venture)	190.00	38/76
7.	Hotel at Itanagar (Joint Venture)	80.00	20/40
8.	Hotel at Pondicherry (Joint Venture)	81.00	20/40
			221/442

[English]

**Setting up of Ordnance Factory in
Andhra Pradesh**

925. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LA-
KSHMI:
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Government to set up a military vehicle factory/ordnance factory at Bhakarapet in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration.

**Enquiry Into Alleged Payment of
commission in Submarine deal**

926. DR. D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any progress in the Bhatnagar Inquiry Committee set-up by Government into the alleged payment of commission by the West German firm in the submarine deal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL). (a) and (b). The Committee under the chairmanship of defence secretary is not inquiring into the allegations of payment of commission in any defence deal. Govt. Order constituting this Committee is given in the Statement below. This committee commenced functioning on 15-4-1987 and has held five meetings so far. The Report of this committee is likely to be submitted to Government shortly.

STATEMENT

Government have decided to set up a committee consisting:

- (i) Defence secretary - Chairman
- (ii) Secretary (DP&S) - Member
- (iii) Additional secy (V) - Member secretary

2. This Committee shall:-

- (a) report on the *modus operandi* of foreign and Indian agents in Defence deals. It may approach various Government intelligence agencies for assistance, as necessary;
- (b) suggest necessary steps eliminating such agents from Defence transactions;
- (c) review and make suggestions regarding the streamlining of existing procedures;
- (d) recommend punitive and deterrent action to be taken; and
- (e) evaluate the security threat which such agents can pose by developing clandestine contacts within the Defence set-up, securing access to sensitive information and capacity to blackmail.

3. The first meeting of the committee would be held at 9.15 A.M. on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1987 in the room of defence secretary.

Sd/- N.N. Vohra
Additional Secretary (V)
14-4-1987

Secretary (DP&S)
Min of Def I.D. No. 3532/AS (V)/87, dated
14-4-87.

Copy to : FA(DS) - He may please attend the meeting as a special invitee.

N.O.O.

Copy: Defence secretary.

Sarkaria Commission

927. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarkaria Commission appointed to go into the Centre State relationship has submitted any report;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission is expected to submit its report by 31st October, 1987.

Closure of Textile Mills

928. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many textile mills have been closed in the country and especially in Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the mills closed and the number of workers who became unemployed as a result of the closure of the textile mills; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to restart the closed mills to mitigate the suffering of the unemployed workers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The number of cotton textile mills which have been closed in the country as a whole and in Maharashtra during the last three years upto 31st May, 1987 was 66 and 6 respectively.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) A Nodal agency has been constituted to ascertain whether sick mills are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency formulates and oversees the implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills found by it to be potentially viable. Workers of those mills which closed down

permanently on or after 6th June, 1985 will be entitled to financial assistance under the

Textile Workers' Rehabilitation fund Scheme.

STATEMENT

Details of cotton textile mills which have been lying closed since 1st June, 1984, to 31st May, 1987

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/ Mill</i>	<i>Date of closure</i>	<i>Spindles</i>	<i>Looms</i>	<i>Employ- ees on roll</i>
1		2	3	4	5
	<i>Andhra Pradesh Spg. Mills</i>				
1.	Shri Ramchandra Spg. Mills	10.8.84	7044	—	93
	<i>Andhra Pradesh Composite Mills</i>				
2.	Dowan Bhadur Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Secunderabad	29.3.87	34096	520	2658
	<i>Assam Spinning Mills</i>				
3.	Assam Cotton Mills Ltd Chariduar	13.3.87	34944	—	1079
	<i>Rest of Gujarat Spg. Mills</i>				
4.	Gandhidham Spg. & Mfg. Co., Adipur, Kutch	25.7.86	15964	—	611
5.	Dharak Ltd., Kalol	1.6.86	1600	—	NA (Wound up)
	<i>Ahmedabad Composite Mills</i>				
6.	Ahmadabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd. No. 1, Bagicha Mills, Ahmedabad	1.6.84	31764	545	1308
7.	Aryodaya Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmd.	18.11.86	50048	980	1500
8.	Prasad Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad	26.11.86	25104	461	1384

	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sree Bansidhar Spg. Wvg. Mills Ltd Ahmedabad	16.9.85	40712	416	1001
10.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad	16.10.85	39160	744	2154
11.	New Gujarat Synthethics Ltd., No. 1, Ahmedabad	10.8.86	42592	644	2686
12.	New Gujarat Synthetics Ltd., No. 2, Ahmedabad	1.9.86	39400	561	2099
13.	Omex Investors Ltd., Ahmedabad.	1.8.86	51800	1139	2758
14.	Bharat Suryodaya Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	28.10.86	265618	540	3758
15.	Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co. Ltd. (Jubilee Mills) Ahmedabad.	10.3.87	58788	900	7460
16.	Ahmedabad Sri Ramakrishna Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad.	19.3.87	31160	574	1754
17.	Shree Vivekanda Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.	13.4.87	31768	574	1387
<i>Rest of Gujarat Comp. Mills</i>					
18.	Gaekwar Mills Ltd., Billimora.	11.6.86	38787	876	2031
19.	Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol.	15.12.86	27660	570	800
20.	P. G. Textile Mills Ltd., Baroda.	24.2.87	34352	648	
<i>Karnakata Composite Mills</i>					
21.	Sree Kishnarajendra Mills, Mysore.	5.6.84	44974	476	3304
<i>Karnataka Spg. Mills</i>					
22.	Sree Shankara Textiles Mills.	9.10.84	23760	—	524

	1	2	3	4	5
23.	Bellary Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. Bellary.	25.12.86	1320	—	298
24.	Bhoruka Textiles (Unit of T.C.I. Ltd.) Dharwar.	28.1.87	17024	—	1163
25.	Chandra Spg. & Wvg. Mills Pvt Ltd., Bangalore.	8.5.86	12100	—	237
26.	Chigatari Mills, Davangare.	18.4.87	11988	—	344
	<i>Kerala Spg. Mills</i>				
27.	Thirupathi Mills P. Ltd., Cannanore.	18.3.87	17760	—	537
	<i>Kerala Comp. Mills</i>				
28.	Western India Cotton Ltd., Pappinseri	21.5.87	20180	388	816
	<i>Madhya Pradesh Comp, Mills</i>				
29.	Shree Saijan Mills, Ratlam	Feb. ' 86	30092	382	3177
30.	Hope Textile Unit No. 1 (Nandalal Bhandri Mills Ltd., Indore)	6.6.86	28936	748	2368
	<i>Madhya Pradesh Spg. Mills</i>				
31,	Hope Textiles Unit No. 2 (Rai Bahadur Kanahaiyalal Bhandari Mills (Indore).	6.6.86	10120	—	268
	<i>Bombay City Composite Mills</i>				
32.	New Great Estern Spg. &Wvg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	13.3.87	59164	1042	2140
33.	Modern Mills Ltd., No. 2	16.3.87	58208	780	1800
	<i>Rest of Mahatrashttra Comp. Mills</i>				
34.	Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills P. Ltd., Khandesh, Jalagaon	9.8.84	26572	462	2754
35.	Rajan (Textiles) Mills Ltd.	17.6.84	20108	—	226

	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Rest of Maharashtra Spg. Mills</i>					
36.	Yeshwant Sahakari Soot Girni Niyamit, Bhor.	6.3.85	13160	—	385
37.	Amravati Growers Co-op. Spg. Mills Ltd., Amravati.	23.3.87	25336	—	793
<i>Rajasthan Spg. Mills</i>					
38.	Sindha Syntex Ltd., Udaipur.	3.3.86	14300	—	670
39.	Sundarshan Textiles, Kota	6.3.85	33496	—	1675
40.	Podar Spg. Mills, Jaipur	2.8.85	25056	—	620
<i>Coimbatore Composite Mills</i>					
41.	Vasanta Mills Ltd., Singnllur, Coimbatore	13.11.84	44696	266	1283
42.	Radha Krishna Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.	10.08.86	65264	300	1187
43.	Dhanalakshmi Mills Ltd., Tirupur	16.05.87	53336	470	1879
<i>Rest of Tamil Nadu Comp. Mills</i>					
44.	Mettur Textiles, Mettur Dam (TN), Mettur.	16.08.85	29696	654	2514
45.	Lakshmi Shanmuga Mills Ltd., Pudukottai.	7.08.86	12540	—	354
46.	Pullicar Mills. Ltd., Tiuchengode	19.04.87	29516	250	584
<i>Coimbatore Spg. Mills</i>					
47.	Venkatesa Spinners P. Ltd.	29.05.87	12240	—	120
48.	Shri Laxmi Durga Mills, Sulur.	21.02.87	2400	—	201
49.	Akshaya Textiles, Coimbatore	08.04.86	25328	—	561
50.	K. G. S. Spinners, Coimbatore.	April, '85	2560	—	168

	1	2	3	4	5
51.	Coimbatore Popular Spg. Mills(P) Ltd., 17.03.87 Coimbatore		11136	—	231
52.	Shri Theivasingmani Spinniers Lesses M/s. Sree Chenniandavar, Coimbatore	23.08.86	1152	—	19
53.	G. T. V. Spinners, Coimbatore	24.4.87	13000	—	271
	<i>Rest of Tamilnadu Spg. Mills</i>				
54.	Nagmal Mills, Nagarchil	23.10.86	20520	—	387
55.	Tiruvalue Spg. Mills, Karur	18.11.86	2240	—	55
56.	Kathinasam Mills, Pollachi	14.6.87	960	—	55
57.	Kamalam Dyg. Cotton Mills	19.12.86	5468	—	31
58.	Sree Uma Parmeshwari Mills Thiruchipalli	8.2.87	21600	—	699
59.	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills Ltd., Madurai	25.11.86	38736	—	1237
	<i>U. P. Spinning Mills</i>				
60.	Madan Industries Ltd., Hastinapur	3.8.84	25240	—	1017
61.	Vishal Syntex Ltd. (Modi Syntex Ltd., Formerly Modi Yarn Mills C Unit of Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	3.10.84	25288	—	1059
62.	U. P. State Spg. Mills Ltd., Barabanki	25.3.87	50168	—	3074
63.	Sant Kabir Sahakari Mills Ltd., Maghar	12.5.87	25080	—	NA
64.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills co. Ltd., Naini	15.5.87	64620	—	3163
	<i>West Bengal Spinning Mills</i>				
65.	Sri Hanuman Cotton Mills Fuleshwar, Howrach	2.7.84	21764	—	1245
	<i>West Bengal Composite Mills</i>				
66.	Kesoram Industries & Cotton Mills, Ltd., 15.2.87 Calcutta.		76424	1937	826

Pak Espionage Gangs Unearthed In Jammu

929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that intelligence agencies and BSF personnel had unearthed on 28 June 1987 in Jammu two more Pakistani espionage rings operating for the past several years as reported in the Statesman dated 29th June 1987; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news item in the Statesman dated 29. 6. 1987. The facts are being ascertained from the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir.

Buy-Back Arrangements with Netherlands

931. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian enterprises propose to enter into buy-back arrangements with their counterparts in the Netherlands;

(b) if so, the specific items that are proposed to be manufactured in India under such arrangements;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the scope of Indo-Netherlands collaboration in specific fields where technological transfer is of immediate interest to India; and

(d) if so, the specific field chosen by Government for technological transfer from

Netherlands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Possibilities of buy-back arrangements between Indian and Dutch enterprises were broadly discussed at the Indo-Netherlands Joint Business Council meeting held last month in the Hague. No specific arrangements were finalised. Some of the areas for such an arrangement suggested by the Indian side included alcohols, phenol, synthetic organic dye stuffs, turbo pumps for liquids, telecommunications equipment & accessories disinfectants, insecticides, fungicides and weedicides, etc.

(c) and (d). Selection of technologies is primarily left to the Indian entrepreneurs who, after exploring the alternative source of technology and techno-economic analysis, select what suits them best, whereafter they seek approval from Government. Some of the areas considered for bilateral industrial collaboration at the Indo-Netherlands Joint Business Council meeting last month included nylon tyre cord, metallic and semi-metallic and cut gaskets, liquid nitrogen plants, steel dock tugs, ultra-sound diagnostic display instruments, conical mixing vessels, industrial colling systems, electrolytic capacitors, etc.

[Translation]

Development of Telegraph Garden In Garhchirauli In Maharashtra as a Tourist Centre

932. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Telegraph Garden/Park in Garhchirauli district of Maharashtra is full of vegetation and natural beauty;

(b) whether Government propose to develop this place as a tourist spot;

(c) whether Government have recei-

ved some representations in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with Government of Maha-rashtra, have identified 17 tourist centres in that State for development of tourism infrastructure in a phased manner. The Telegraph Garden/Park in Garhchirauli District does not figure in this list. schemes for development are taken up on the basis of proposals received from the State Government subject to merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. No proposal for development of this place has been received from the State Government so far.

(c) and (d). The State Government has received representations about development of Telegraph Garden/Park. The State Government has indicated that as a policy no new sites would be taken up for development without first developing the centres already identified.

[English]

Export of Coir

933. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coir exported in 1985-86;

(b) whether any incentives have been given to coir exporters;

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to help the workers to reduce the manual work in the process of coir manufacturing;

(d) whether there is any tax on coir

products; and

(e) whether Government are aware that the multi-point tax has affected the coir industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to Coir Board, the exports of coir and coir products during 1985-86 amounted to 24672 tonnes.

(b) Cash Compensatory support and Import Replenishment are available on exports of certain coir products. Duty Draw-back for various inputs that go into the manufacture of certain coir export products is also allowed. Besides, the Coir Board has been undertaking a number of steps for promoting coir exports which *inter-alia* include sending trade delegation, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines, distribution of publicity material and participation in fairs in major markets.

(c) Coir Board has carried out studies in areas of fibre extraction, spinning of yarn and manufacture of coir products with a view to reducing physical strain to workers and to improve productivity and quality.

(d) and (e). Some State Governments levy sales tax on coir products. There have been representations that the incidence of this sales tax adds to the selling price of coir products there by affecting marketability to some extent.

Women IPS Officers

934. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: the present number of women IPS Officers in the country State-wise/Union territory wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Munnar and Theckkedy as Tourist Centres

935. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Munnar and Theckkedy in Idduki district are important places of tourists attraction;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the development of these places as tourist centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The Central Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with the Government of Kerala, has identified Munnar and Theckkedy for integrated development of tourism infrastructure with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of proposals received from State Governments. The Ministry of tourism has sanctioned two outboard engine Boats for Theckkedy at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.74 lakhs. The Ministry has not received any proposal in respect of Munnar.

Sending of a Delegation Abroad by MPEDA

936. SHRI D.P. JADEJA:
CH. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority is shortly sending a delegation abroad to explore the possibilities of joint ventures for acquisition of vessels;

(b) the likely composition of such delegation;

(c) whether any person has been selected from small farmers interested in shrimp fishing; and

(d) if not, the guidelines for inclusion of members in the delegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Marine Products Export Development Authority has sponsored a four member delegation to Australia, South Korea and Thailand for exploring possibilities of joint ventures in deep sea fishing. The delegation includes Chairman, MPEDA, Shri N.S. H. Prasad, Vice Chairman, MPEDA, President, Association of India Fishery Industries and Managing Director of Sriinivasa seafoods Ltd., Vizag - Member, Shri V. Vasant Kumar, Executive Director, Star Marine Products Pvt. Ltd., Vizag, Member, and Corporation Ltd., Veraval - Member.

(c) and (d). the delegation has been sponsored to explore possibilities of joint ventures in deep sea fishing between Indian deep sea fishing companies and prospective counterparts in visiting countries. In deep sea fishing the emphasis would be on exploiting fish species other than shrimps.

[Translation]

Threatening Letter to Punjabi University Teachers

937. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers of Punjabi University, Patiala who received threatening letters during the last one year from terrorists; and

(b) the action taken to ensure safety of these teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-

ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Wool Development Board at Central Level

938. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a Wool Development Board at Central Level;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this matter;

(c) the functions and jurisdiction of this board and the capital proposed to be invested therein;

(d) whether Jodhpur is being considered as the most suitable place for locating the office of this board; and

(e) if so, the steps taken so far in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Wool Development Board was constituted on 7th July, 1987.

(c) Its functions inter alia comprise:-

- (i) Market intelligence;
- (ii) Monitoring and evaluation;
- (iii) Price Stabilisation;
- (iv) Advice to the Government on policy matters;
- (v) Quality Control and Regulations;
- (vi) Coordination.

Initially, provision of Rs. 5 lakhs in the Plan budget for 1987-88 has been made to meet its expenditure.

(d) and (e). the headquarters of the Board will be at Jodhpur in Rajasthan.

[English]

Items In Handloom Sector

939. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY; Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demands have been made by the Handloom Industry to the Handloom Reservation Protection Committee with regard to exclusive reservation of items like sarees, bed sheets, lungies and handkerchief in order to preserve the real beauty and style of ancient handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government; thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from some handloom organisations for enlarging the scope of the Reservation Orders.

(b) The Advisory committee set up under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 considered the representations from handloom interests at its meeting held on 9th June, 1987. The Committee was of the view that any modifications on the reservation Orders could await the judgement of the Supreme Court in the appeals pending against the Reservation Orders and the results of the census of handlooms Government is yet to take a decision on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Acquisition of Ammunition from Austria

940. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ac-

quired huge quantity of 81 mm ammunition from Austria recently;

(b) if so, the quantity and cost thereof;

(c) whether there exists indigenous capacity for the manufacture of 81 mm ammunition; and

(d) if so, the reasons for importing the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Although indigenous capacity for production of 81 mm illuminating ammunition had been established, only trickle production started in 1985 because this was still a development item. On the other hand, there was a large deficiency and stock level was critically low.

Consequently, after holding trial evaluation of technical and commercial negotiations with a number of firms, a contract was concluded with M/s Hirtenberger of Austria on 14th March 1986 on the basis of lowest acceptable offer.

Violation of Indian Air Space by Pak Air force

941. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent violations of Indian air space by Pakistan Air Force aircraft during the last three months;

(b) if so, the number of such violations in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat sectors; and

(c) the precautionary measures adopted by Union Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been only one case of violation of our air space in Rajasthan sector.

(c) Adequate measures have been taken to safeguard our airspace.

Closure of Textiles Mills in Bombay

943. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of closed textile mills in Bombay has increased recently;

(b) if so, what was the number of mills closed at the end of December, 1986 and as on 1 July, 1987; and

(c) what is Government's proposal to save the interest of workers in those mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The number of cotton textile mills closed on 31st December, 1986 and 30th June, 1987 was 3 and 5 respectively.

(c) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to ascertain whether sick mills are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency will evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of mills found by it to be potentially viable. Mills found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently. Workers of those mills which close down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985 will be entitled to financial relief under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

Investigation In Criminal Cases

944. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to courts observations in a number of criminal cases regarding unsatisfactory investigations which result in discharge or acquittal even in case of heinous crimes;

(b) whether some rules or guidelines have been laid down for conducting investigations by the officers according to the nature and gravity of the crime;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to set up some criteria according to which investigations of serious crimes be conducted by police officers of appropriate ranks according to the nature of crimes committed; and

(d) whether some suggestions have been received from legal experts in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). As police is a State Subject, it is the responsibility of the State governments/Union territory administrations to prescribe rules and regulations regarding investigation of different crimes and to implement provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. The guidelines are laid down in the Police Manuals of all the States. special instructions are also issued by the Police Headquarters of States depending on the type of and gravity of crime situation in a particular area. In some cases of heinous crime the investigation is entrusted to Crime Branch or Criminal Investigation Department of the State. special Investigation Cells are also set-up for investigation of special cases.

(d) No suggestion from legal experts

pointing out the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code which led to unsatisfactory investigation has been received by the Government.

Import of Fertilizers by MMTC

945. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Urea, DAP, Sulphur rockphosphate and other types of fertilizers imported in 1985-86 and 1986-87 by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and the value thereof;

(b) the approximate quantity of these fertilizers to be imported in 1987 from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Morocco and Senegal and the value thereof;

(c) the quantity and type of fertilizers purchased from the joint venture in Senegal in 1985-86, 1986-87 and to be purchased in 1987-88; and

(d) the arrangements made for purchasing fertilizers from such joint venture abroad and whether Government have approved such arrangement for purchasing fertilizers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Details of Urea, DAP MOP, Sulphur rockphosphate and other types of fertilizers imported in 1985-86 and 1986-87 by MMTC are given in the statement below.

(b) The quantum and sources of fertilizers imports is decided taking into account the gap between domestic demand and production, availability in world market and other commercial considerations.

(c) and (d). No fertilizer have been purchased in 1985-86 & 1986-87 or are to be purchased from joint venture in Senegal.

STATEMENT**FERTILISERS AND FERTILIZER RAW MATERIALS IMPORTED IN 1985-86 AND 1986-87**

Value Rs.
Crores
Qty. Lakh M. T.

	1985 - 86		1986 - 87	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Urea	28.29	514.11	21.66	268.31
D A P	17.50	364.36	6.07	137.94
M O P	14.90	151.11	14.69	131.59
Sulphur	10.86	198.57	11.36	184.63
Rock phosphate	17.61	74.44	19.87	91.57
Others	—	0.08	0.16	3.33
	89.16	1302.67	73.81	817.37

Minimum Price Fixation for Cardamom with Guatemala

946. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to enter into an agreement with Guatemala with a view to fix minimum price for cardamom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Not yet Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses Incurred by Cotton Corporation of India

947. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the

Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has incurred loss in sale of cotton to foreign buyers from USA, Hong Kong, Switzerland and England;

(b) if so, the quantum of such loss and the reasons therefor;

(c) the outcome of enquiry, if held any, into these transactions and the action taken or proposed against those found guilty; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure that the Corporation and the country are not put to such losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (d). Under the long term export policy in respect of cotton the Cotton Corporation of India was allotted 1,82,357

bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 10,000 bales of Bengal Deshi for exports during the year 1986-87. The Corporation has made an overall profit in the exports made against this allotment. However, on the basis of some complaints alleging lower value realisations in certain transactions the Government ordered a comprehensive enquiry into these allegations by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Necessary action has already been initiated by the Government to ensure that comprehensive guidelines are laid down in respect of exports transactions in order that such complaints do not arise in future.

Import of Rubber

948. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the quantum of import of rubber during 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the basis adopted by Government for import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). The Rubber Board, after consulting growers and users, assessed in February, 1987 the quantum of Natural Rubber required to be imported in 1987-88 at 35000 tonnes. This assessment was based on expected production and anticipated consumption. Government have, so far, authorised STC to import 35,000 tonnes of rubber in the year 1987-88.

[Translation]

Cloth Production on Powerlooms

949. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of cloth production on powerlooms in Sq. metres during 1985-86;

(b) measures taken by Government for promotion of powerlooms; and

(c) if no measure was taken, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) The production of cloth by powerlooms in the decentralised sector during 1985-86 was 5886 million metres.

(b) Registration of powerlooms has been decentralised. Installation of new powerlooms is permitted subject to locational conditions. Full fibre flexibility has been allowed for cotton and art silk looms. NABARD provides refinance for both term loans and working capital to powerloom cooperative societies. IDBI also provides refinance. Government have constituted a Task Force to study the present flow of credit and to suggest measures to augment the flow of credit both for working capital and term loans for modernisation. The State Governments have been requested to encourage promotion of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities. A scheme for establishment of powerloom service centres is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerlooms and help in their technological upgradation and product improvement.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Implementation of Punjab Accord

950. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state at what stage does the implementation of Punjab accord rest in the context of Haryana Government's unambiguous rejection of the Punjab accord?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The Government has not received any communication from the Government of Haryana regarding rejection of the Punjab Accord. Out of 11 items in the Memorandum of Settlement, 8 items (compensation to innocent persons killed (item:1) ; Army recruitment (item:2), Inquiry into November incidents (item:3); Rehabilitation of those discharged from Army (item:4); Disposal of pending cases (item:6); Centre-State Relations (item:8); Representation of Minorities (item:10); and Promotion of Punjab language (item:11) have already been implemented. Action has been initiated to implement the remaining 3 items (All India Gurudwara Act (item:5); Territorial Claims (item:7) and sharing of river waters (item:9), as well.

Territorial Claims (item:7): On the basis of the Venkataramiah Commission's report submitted on 10.6.1986, the question of specifying the villages comprising about 70,000 acres to be transferred from Punjab to Haryana in lieu of Chandigarh, has on 20.6.86, been referred to Hon'ble Justice D.A. Desai, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India and Chairman of the Law Commission of India.

Sharing of river Waters (item:9): A 3-Member Tribunal comprising Shri Justice V. Balakrishna Eradi, Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and Shri Justice A.M. Ahmad, Judge of the Gujarat High Court and Shri Justice P.C. Balakrishna Menon, Judge of the Kerala High Court as two members of Tribunal, was constituted on 2nd April, 1986. The Tribunal submitted its Report on 30th January, 1987 and the same was forwarded by the Ministry of Water Resources to the concerned State Governments on 20th May, 1987.

All India Gurudwara Act (item:5) The Chief Ministers of all States and Union Territories have been requested to convey their

views in the matter.

The Government has made sincere efforts to implement the Punjab Accord and further efforts in this direction are continuing.

Setting up of a Propellant Factory in Andhra Pradesh

951. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new propellant factory at Warrangal in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and time schedule thereof and when it is proposed to start; and

(c) the employment potential thereof and percentage of local persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No decision has yet been taken on the location of the new propellant factory. for selecting a suitable site, some of the State Governments including the Government of Andhra Pradesh were requested to offer suitable sites. Warrangal is one of the sites offered by Government of Andhra Pradesh. Sites offered by State Governments are being evaluated in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

(b) and (c). It is not possible to indicate any time schedule for setting up of the factory and its employment potential, at this stage.

Reported Detention of Indians In U.K. Airport

952. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian immigrants were detained so far in UK Airports since the imposition of visa restrictions on visitors

from India;

(b) the number of detainee who were kept in police cells; and

(c) whether any fine has been imposed on Air India for taking the visitors without valid visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House at the earliest possible.

[*Translation*]

Tourist Centres in Madhya Pradesh

953. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state:

(a) the number of tourist centres set up in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 and locations thereof;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a tourist centre in Chambal Division and by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). During 1985-86, the Central Ministry of Tourism provided financial assistance to the Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of the following tourist centres:-

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1. Cafeteria at Sanchi.	8.32	2.00
2. Wayside amenities at Keskali.	4.90	2.00
3. Wayside facilities with accommodation at Deori.	13.71	2.00
4. Tourist Complex at Jagdalpur.	31.86	5.00
5. Chandela Cultural Centre, Khajuraho.	22.00	5.00
6. SEL Show at Man Mandir in Gwalior.	28.83	25.00

(c) The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 13.71 lakhs for setting up wayside facilities with accommodation at Deori in Chambal Division.

[*English*]

Reopening of closed and Locked out Jute Mills to Avert Strike

954. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will

the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that all the Central trade unions in jute industry have decided to observe strike on July 23, 1987 to press for the immediate reopening of closed and locked out mills and their nationalisation by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union

Government to avert the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, the State Government is the appropriate authority for dealing with matters pertaining to industrial disputes and as such it is for them to take appropriate action in the matter.

In so far as the question of nationalisation of jute mills is concerned, it may not resolve the problems of jute industry. Instead Government have been taking various measures from time to time to deal with each of the various aspects of the problems in the jute industry.

Pension for Freedom Fighters from Kerala

955. SHRI I. RAMA RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who had applied for pension under Freedom Fighters Pension Scheme during 1984-85 and 1985-86 from Kerala;

(b) the number of sanctioned cases and rejected cases; and

(c) the number of widows of freedom fighters to whom pension was granted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). The last date fixed for receipt of applications from freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 was 31.3.1982. Applications received after that date are considered as delayed and their details are not maintained. Delay in submission of applications is condoned only if the application is accompanied by adequate documentary evidence from official records about the claimed suffering together with credible reasons of delay in applying. During the years 1984-85 and

1985-86, Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension had been sanctioned in 70 such cases from Kerala.

(c) During the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 pension had been sanctioned/ transferred in favour of 372 widows of freedom fighters/freedom fighter pensioners from Kerala State.

Setting up of Free Trade Zone at Visakhapatnam and In Andaman

956. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a free trade zone in Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have made available the required extent of suitable land;

(c) whether the proposal for creating a Free Trade Zone in Andaman is under consideration of the Union Government; and

(d) the Free Zones working in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Government have agreed, in principle, to the location of a possible additional Export Processing Zone at Visakhapatnam.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Suggestions for the establishment of a free port in the Andamans have been received. The various aspects require to be studied.

(d) The Export Processing Zones that have been set up in the country are:-

- 1) Kandla Free Trade Zone, Gandhidham, Gujarat.

2. Santacruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay, Maharashtra.
3. Falta Export Processing Zone, Falta (Calcutta), West Bengal.
4. Madras Export Processing Zone, Madras, Tamil Nadu.
5. Cochin Export Processing Zone, Cochin, Kerala.
6. Noida Export Processing Zone, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

Shortage of Viscose Staple Fibre

957. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to reduce the shortage of Viscose Staple Fibre in order to facilitate small units to reopen closed units thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The availability of Viscose Staple Fibre through indigenous production is supplemented by imports under OGL. the Government has issued letters intent for fresh capacity and is keeping a constant watch.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

958. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) total foreign exchange of the country earned by tourism during last three years;

(b) whether Government are having figures of States and Union Territories-wise;

(c) if so, States and Union Territories-wise figures; and

(d) the assessment, if any, of the Government on the matter of foreign exchange earnings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The estimates of foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the last 3 years are as given below:

	Rs. crores
1984-85	1300
1985-86	1460 (P)
1988-87	1780 (P)

(P) : Provisional

(b) and (c). State/Union Territory-wise estimates of foreign exchange earnings from tourism are not available.

(d) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1987-88 are estimated to be about Rs. 1970 crores.

Assistance for Development of International Tourism in Kerala

959. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance given by Union Government for promotion of tourism in Kerala under the scheme for Assistance for Development of International Tourism during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of utilisation of the assistance for tourism promotion in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Assistance under various schemes is given to the State Governments on the

basis of proposals received from the concerned State, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. No funds have been released to Government of Kerala under the scheme of "Assistance for Development of Interna-

tional Tourism". The details of other schemes taken up and funds released in connection with tourism promotion in Kerala during the past three years, year-wise, is given below:-

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1984-85	Nil		
1985-86			
1.	Construction of wayside amenities at Palghat.	10.28	4.00
2.	Construction of wayside amenities with accomodation at Cannanore.	10.28	4.00
3.	Wayside facilities at Kottarakara.	10.28	4.00
4.	Wayside facilites at Alleppey.	10.28	4.00
5.	Wayside amenities with accommodation at Wynad.	10.28	4.00
6.	Provision of boats for Cochin, Kumarakom, Quilon and Thekkady.	50.78	25.00
7.	Promotion of Fairs & Festivals.	2.81	2.56
		<u>104.99</u>	<u>47.56</u>
1986-87			
1.	Forest Lodge at Parambikulam.	12.42	6.00
2.	Yatri Niwas at Quilon.	35.35	8.00
3.	Yatri Niwas at Trivandrum.	26.43	8.00
4.	Trekking Equipment to Kerala.	3.24	2.92
5.	Water sports equipment for Kerala.	17.31	15.00
6.	Assistance for fairs and festivals.	—	0.25

1	2	3	4
7.	Wayside facilities at Kottarakara	—	5.00
8.	Wayside facilities at Alleppey	—	5.00
9.	Wayside facilities at Cannanore.	—	5.00
10.	Beach Resort at Kappad.	55.00	8.00
		149.75	63.17

Impact of Jute Packing on Plastic Industry

960. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic woven sack industry will have considerable idle capacity following mandatory use of jute packing for certain commodities;

(b) if so, whether the industry will be facing industrial sickness and lay-offs; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to help this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). As jute industry has been passing through severe crisis in recent years mainly on account of stiff competition from synthetic substitutes, it has been considered necessary to enact a legislation on jute packaging to safeguard the interest of jute sector on which the livelihood of about 4 million jute farmers and about 2.5 lakh industrial workers is dependent. While the interests of jute sector are sought to be safeguarded, the Government is also equally concerned with the problems of the synthetic sacks manufacturing sector and that is why constitution of a Standing Advisory Committee has been provided in the Act itself which would take into account a number of factors before recommending to the Government percentage levels of packaging in jute. The objective behind this provi-

sion is to achieve a balanced growth both for jute and synthetic packaging sectors within the country. The areas and percentage levels not covered by jute are available for synthetic packaging sector.

Import and Export Policy

961. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evolve and adopt new system of five year import and export policy announcement in consonance with our Five Year Plan system; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received to make import and export policy co-terminus with Five Year Plans. The next import and export policy is under formulation, and no details can be given this stage.

Implementation of Mizo Accord

962. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position about the implementation of Mizo Accord; and

(b) the terms which are yet to be implemented and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) and (b). In so far as Central Government is concerned, action as required to implement the provisions of the Memorandum of Settlement on Mizoram has already been taken. MNF personnel came overground and deposited arms and ammunition according to a time-bound programme thus restoring normalcy in Mizoram. Steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of MNF personnel have been taken. Legislative measures envisaged in para 4 of the Memorandum have already been taken by the Central Government. Elections were held to the 40-member State Legislative Assembly and the elected Government has assumed office. The State of Mizoram has come into being with effect from 20th February, 1987.

Grant of Interest Holiday to NTC

963. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for grant of interest holiday to the National Textile Corporation for a further period of five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). National Textile Corporation had submitted a proposal to the Government which inter alia, seeks interest

relief for a further period of five years w.e.f. 1.4.1986. The extension has been sought as the Mills have suffered heavy losses in spite of interest holiday and are not in a position to bear this burden for want of capacity to repay.

Losses In Defence Stores

964. SHRI NARISING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses, written off due to theft, fraud or gross neglect in stores in the Defence Sector have been progressively, increasing over the past few years and have crossed Rs. 10 crores during 1985-86 as per report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Though there has been an increase in the amount of store losses written off due to theft, fraud or gross neglect, during the last three years, this has been mainly due to increase in losses of Aviation Stores. If the amount of losses on account of Aviation Stores are excluded, the amount of store losses due to theft, fraud or gross neglect does not show any increase during 1985-86 but has gone down compared to 84-85 as shown below:-

STATEMENT

	Total amount of store losses due to theft, fraud or gross neglect	Losses due to aviation stores	Other items of losses
1983-84	5,12,75	4,64,05	48,70
1984-85	7,17,70	6,09,66	1,08,04
1985-86	10,19,24	9,78,95	40,29

The main reasons for increase of losses on Air Force side are the magnitude of operations, ageing of aircraft, escalation in the prices of aircraft/spares etc.

As regards remedial measures, Air Force authorities have arranged "on the job" training, one day training in a week, briefing of the crew on natural hazards, posting of experienced supervisors and enforcement of correct technical practice by Air Force personnel. Instructions have also been issued to keep close vigilance and carry out rigorous dual checks on the professionalism of inexperienced pilots. Disciplinary/administrative action against the concerned Service/Civilian personnel have also been taken.

Development of Tourist Centres in Karnataka

965. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken keen interest in developing tourist centres in Karnataka;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard; and

(c) the specific plans of Union Government for the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism, in consultation with the Government of Karnataka, has identified the following centres in Karnataka for integrated development of tourism infrastructure with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector:-

Belgaum, Bijapur, Badami, Pattadakal, Aihole, Hospet, Hampi, Bangalore, Mysore, Bandipur, Nagarhole, Hassan, Belur, Halebid, Sravana-belagola, Mercara, Mangalore, and West Coast beaches.

During the 7th Plan, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following schemes in Karnataka:

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of Scheme sanctioned</i>		<i>Amount</i>
1	2	3
1.	Boats for Ulsoor Lake	1.23
2.	Wayside amenities at Thalkadu	1.37
3.	Wayside amenities at Jogfalls	4.25
4.	Restaurant and toilet block at Shringeri	6.00
5.	Floodlighting of Srikanteswara Temple, Nanjangud.	3.09
6.	Hoysala Cultural Centre, Halebid	33.00
7.	Toilets and drinking water facilities at Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal, Hampi and Bijapur.	7.50

1	2	3
8.	Wayside amenities at Mulbagal	14.00
9.	Wayside amenities at Belgaum	17.51

Development of Powerlooms and Sector for Raising Productivity

966. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to adopt for development of powerlooms and promote domestic and export marketing;

(b) the estimated number of powerlooms and the main areas of powerloom manufacturing fabrics; and

(c) what are the schemes for raising productivity and efficiency and workers welfare in the powerloom sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Registration of powerlooms has been decentralised. Installation of new powerlooms is permitted subject to locational conditions. Full fibre flexibility has been allowed for cotton and art silk looms. NABARD provides refinance for both term loans and working capital to powerloom cooperative societies. IDBI also provides refinance. Government have constituted a Task Force to study the present flow of credit and to suggest measures to augment the flow of credit both for working capital and term loans for modernisation. The State Governments have been requested to encourage promotion of powerloom cooperatives so as to facilitate the provision of credit and marketing facilities. Incentives for export of cloth are also available for powerloom fabrics.

(b) As on 31.3.1986, there were 6.38 lakh powerlooms in the country. It is estimated that this figure will increase substantially due to grant of registration to un-

authorised powerlooms. The main areas of powerlooms are Bhiwandi, Malegaon, Ichalkaranji, Dhule, Sholapur, Bombay and Thane in Maharashtra; Ahmedabad and Surat in Gujarat; Kishangarh in Rajasthan; Amritsar in Punjab; Meerut, Tanda and Maunath Bhanjan in U. P. ; Gaya, Bhagalpur in Bihar; Calcutta in West Bengal; Belgaum, Bangalore and Doddaballapur in Karnataka and Erode, Madras, Madurai, Komarapalayam, Rajapalayam, Salem and Virudhachari in Tamil Nadu.

(c) A scheme for establishment of Powerloom Service Centres is under implementation to provide technical assistance to powerlooms and help in their technological upgradation and product improvement. In order to improve the working conditions of the workers employed in the handloom and powerloom sectors of the unorganised sector, the Government have set up a Tripartite Study Group. The State Governments have been requested to take steps for the welfare of workers employed in the powerloom sector.

Study of conditions of Handloom Weavers/ Workers in Rajasthan

967. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a committee to study the poor conditions of handloom weavers/workers in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received some memoranda from these workers giving details of their grievances;

(d) the steps being taken by Government keeping in view the old craftsmanship of weavers in Rajasthan, which is famous in the World; and

(e) the details of financial assistance that Government propose to give to Rajasthan Government for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the Union Govt. has received some memoranda from associations of handloom weavers regarding their grievances. These memoranda have been forwarded to the State Government for necessary action.

(e) The Central Govt. has several schemes like Share Capital assistance to primary societies, apex societies and State Handloom Development Corporations, Welfare Schemes, Assistance for setting up process houses and assistance for modernisation of looms for the benefit of handloom weavers. These schemes are in operation in Rajasthan as well. Financial assistance is provided on a matching basis, on the proposals received from the State Govt.

Terrorists' Killing in Punjab

968. SHRI MANIK REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of men, women and children killed by terrorists in Punjab since the operation Blue Star till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steel Export Through MMTC

969. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consensus has emerged out at the fourth meeting of Central Liaison Committee of Steel consumers held at Bangalore with respect to continuance of export canalisation of steel through the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC);

(b) whether the Committee also suggested MMTC to expeditiously complete the process of computerisation of its steel importing operation to bring further improvement in consumer services, and

(c) if so, the steps taken by MMTC in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) MMTC is the canalising agency for import of iron and steel items listed in Appendix - 5A of the Import & Export Policy 1985-88. In the fourth meeting of Central Liaison Committee of steel consumers held at Bangalore, most of the participants representing consumers, their associations and federations appreciated the role of MMTC in servicing the industry's requirement of iron and steel items to be met from imports. A large number of participants also stressed the need for continuance of steel imports through MMTC.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A new computer system with adequate capacity has recently been acquired by MMTC. The software for servicing the demand of iron and steel from the date application is received until shipment is effected, has also been developed.

Necessary training is being imparted to the staff for smooth changeover from manual to mechanised data processing.

Representation of Tyre Manufacturers

970. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from tyre manufacturers for reduction of rubber prices; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are taking a series of steps, like increasing domestic production, import of rubber to meet the demand-supply gap and continuously interact with the Manufacturers and Producers to ensure adequate availability of rubber at reasonable prices.

Passports Issued from Kerala RPOs

971. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports issued by each of the Passport Offices in Kerala during 1986-87; and

(b) whether Union Government propose to open any more passport offices or issuing centres in Kerala and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) There are 2 Passport Offices in Kerala, one in Cochin (Ernakulam) and the other in Kozhikode. Passports issued by each of the Passport Offices from April, 1986 to March, 1987 are as under:

(i) Cochin :	68,644
(ii) Kozhikode :	61,130

There is also a Passport Liaison Office at Trivandrum which provides only Miscellaneous services on Indian Passports.

(b) No, Sir.

Setting up Shrimp Culture Complex by MMTC

972. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation propose to go in for shrimp export:

(b) whether any contract has been entered into by the MMTC with any foreign concern for setting up an artificial shrimp culture complex, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the place where the shrimp culture complex is likely to be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Haj Pilgrims

973. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj pilgrims who left India during 1986-87, State-wise; and

(b) the number of applicants in the waiting list who could not go on pilgrimage this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) A statement containing the number of Haj pilgrims who left India during 1986, State-wise, is given

below. Similar information relating to Haj pilgrims who left India during 1987 will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The required details will be furnished after all the pilgrims have left India.

STATEMENT

The Number of Haj pilgrims who left India during 1986, State-wise

S. No.	Name of State	No. of pilgrims who left during 1986	
		By Air	By sea
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	805	261
2.	Assam/Manipur/Nagaland/Meghalaya/ Arunachal Pradesh/Sikkim	290	276
3.	Bihar	367	548
4.	Gujarat/Dadra/Nagar Haveli	1,721	180
5.	Delhi	384	30
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,422	222
7.	Karnataka	995	232
8.	Kerala	2,205	304
9.	Madhya Pradesh	459	143
10.	Maharashtra/Goa/Daman & Diu	4,027	363
11.	Orissa	41	16
12.	Rajasthan	691	156
13.	Tamil Nadu	950	148
14.	Uttar Pradesh	3,213	1,089
15.	West Bengal	503	652
16.	Haryana	123	27
17.	Lakshadweep	37	20
18.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10	4

1	2	3	4
19.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4
20.	Pondicherry	13	—
21.	Punjab	45	10
22.	Tripura	3	—
Total		18,315	4,685
Grand Total:		23,000	

Uniformity in Income Slabs for Scholarships in Sainik Schools

974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ensured uniformity in the income slab of the parents whose children are eligible for scholarships in Sainik Schools in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the exact slab of income fixed at present;

(c) if not, whether any steps would be taken to introduce a uniform pattern in this regard and the likely date by which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Government of India and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have instituted separate scholarship schemes for students of Sainik Schools. Ministry of Defence awards a few scholar-

ships to children of Defence Personnel and ex-Servicemen. Means criteria based on income slabs are applicable only to children of ex-Servicemen and are as under:

i) Monthly income upto— Full scholarship
Rs. 1000/-

ii) Monthly income — Half
between Rs. 1001/- scholarship
to Rs. 1600/-

iii) Monthly income — No scholarship
above Rs. 1600/-

These are uniformly applicable all over the country.

Maximum number of scholarships are, however, awarded by the State Governments/UT Administrations under their own schemes. There is no uniformity in the income slabs of parents to whose children scholarships may be awarded under these schemes. Laying down the terms and conditions of scholarships under these schemes are at the discretion of State Governments/UT Administrations.

Promotion of Tourism in Himalayan Regions

975. PROF. NARAIN CHANDPARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee set up to promote tourism in the Himalayan States/regions has outlined any programme for the provision of travelling, lodging and recreation facilities in places of pilgrimage and scenic beauty in these areas;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme and the likely course of its implementation;

(c) whether the State Governments and other voluntary institutions like Travel Agencies operating in these regions are also to be actively involved in the process; and

(d) if so, the nature of involvement; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Government has set up a Himalayan Tourism Council, as an apex body, to guide and co-ordinate the working of the State Tourism and other agencies in the field of promotion of tourism to the Himalayas. The Council would cover disciplines like mountaineering, trekking, water sports, wild life and leisure tourism in the Himalayan region. The Council would also coordinate matters relating to dissemination of information, promotion, marketing of Himalayan Tourism and other allied matters.

A Task Force with Secretary (Tourism) as Chairman has been appointed with a view to ensure quick and effective implementation of the deliberations of the Council regarding development of tourism in the Himalayas.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Himalayan Sports Organisations and Travel Agencies active in the field of Himalayan Tourism are closely associated with the decision making exercise of the council.

[*Translation*]

Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Kerala

976. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI P. A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made on the Jawaharla Nehru Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Cannanore District, Kerala since the laying of the foundation stone by the Prime Minister on 17 January, 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following steps have been taken:—

(i) Arrangements have been finalised to conduct an all India architectural competition for the planning/ design of the Academy.

(ii) Suitable advance action has been initiated to ensure the timely commencement of the construction work.

[*English*]

Military Stations In Hamirpur and UNA Districts of H. P.

977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress as on 30 June, 1987 in the setting up of Military Stations in Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely date by which the stations would be set up; and

(c) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) to (c). Army authorities are working out necessary details on the extent of land and its location for submitting a proposal for sanction by Government. At this stage, it is not possible to forecast the likely dates when lands would be finally acquired and the Station set up.

Review of Polyester Staple Fibre Import Policy

978. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import polyester staple fibre during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the quantity of polyester staple fibre likely to be imported and the expenditure involved;

(c) whether it has been suggested that the policy be reviewed in view of the increased domestic capacity for producing polyester staple fibre; and

(d) whether Government propose to review such imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The policy for the import of polyester staple fibre has already been reviewed and its import has been canalised through STC with effect from 6.5.87.

Migration from Punjab

979. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of families belonging to minority community are migrating from Punjab and are settling in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of families migrated so far;

(c) the steps taken by Government to check migration; and

(d) the measures being taken to rehabilitate the migrated families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). According to available information about 3200 families have migrated from Punjab to various States upto 21st June, 1987.

(c) and (d). The steps taken to check migration from Punjab and to ensure the security of the lives and properties of such persons include strengthening of police arrangements and deployment of para-military forces in the rural and other affected areas, introduction of village defence scheme which envisages patrolling and guarding of villages by members of the public who are mostly ex-servicemen; raids on the hide-outs of terrorists, their harbourers and associates, and arrest of terrorists and anti-social elements. According to Government of Punjab steps are being taken to bring migrants to their native places by making available additional facilities to them.

Delay in Issue of Passports from Ernakulam Passport Office, Kerala

980. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passport office at Ernakulam, Kerala is understaffed and that there are long delays in issuing of passports from that office;

(b) whether any step has been taken during the last three years to appoint more staff in that office and improve its functioning; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The staffing of the Passport Offices is as per norms established by the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance. Whatever delays are these in issue of fresh passports in this Passport Office, are mostly as account of delayed police verification reports from State Police authorities and some due to incomplete information in the application forms.

During the last three years the work load in Passport Office, Ernakulam has gone down considerably as shown below:

STATEMENT

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of fresh applications received</i>	<i>No. of Misc. applications received</i>
1984	1,19,523	96,347
1985	92,316	54,553
1986	73,835	68,653

Thus, there is no justification to appoint more staff in the Passport Office, Ernakulam.

Export of Non-Traditional Goods

981. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of non traditional goods suffered a serious set back in 1986-87,

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefore; and

(c) the efforts being made to increase export of these goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir. Earnings from non-traditional exports such as readymade garments, leather and leather manufactures (incl. footwear), gems and jewellery, chemicals and allied products, machinery, transport equipment and metal manufactures have increased significantly during 1986-87.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Opening of Sub-Branch of STC in Orissa

982. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a branch of the State Trading Corporation (STC) in Orissa;

(b) if so, the time schedule therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). STC has decided to open a sub-branch at Bhubaneswar in Orissa. Efforts are being made to hire suitable accommodation for this purpose. It is expected that the sub-branch will start functioning by end December, 1987.

Barbed Wire Fencing Along Indo-Bangla Border

983. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the erection of barbed wire fencing along the Indo-Bangla border to check infiltration into the country;

(b) whether this work had been discontinued for some time; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be resumed and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Survey work for erection of barbed wire fence has been taken up in Assam and Meghalaya sectors of the Indo-Bangladesh border along with survey for construction of roads. The field survey has almost been completed in Assam Sector. The work of erection of barbed wire fence will be taken up sector-wise after construction of roads.

(b) and (c). Survey work which was initially started in Dhubri Distt. of Assam in March, 1984 had to be stopped due to unprovoked firing by Bangladeshi Rifles. The work has been resumed last year.

The project of construction of roads/fence along Indo-Bangladesh border will be

taken up in two phases and each phase is likely to take about 5 years

Development of "Buxa Ford" in West Bengal

984. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by his Ministry to bring "Buxa Ford" Alipurduar of West Bengal on the tourist map of India;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal has asked to develop this historical place of North Eastern region to attract tourists; and

(c) the details of the survey made, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The Central Ministry of Tourism undertakes development of tourist centres in the country on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry of Tourism has not received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for development of Buxa Ford. The Ministry has not made any survey for the development of Buxa Ford.

Competitive Price for Cotton Growers.

985. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the mill consumption of cotton in the years 1985, 1986 and upto 30th June, 1987;

(b) what is the stock position of cotton with the Cotton Corporation of India and Maharashtra State Cotton Growers Federation as on 30-6-1987; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to ensure that the cotton growers get competitive price for cotton?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The mill consumption of cotton is as follows:

<i>(in lakh bales)</i>		
1984-85	..	86.50
1985-86	..	86.57
1986-87	..	78.50
(upto 30.6.87)	(estimated)	

(b) The unsold stock with CCI and Maharashtra State Co-op. Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation as on end June were 3253 bales and 1.19 lakh bales respectively.

(c) The prices during the current cotton season are quite competitive. However, to protect the interests of the cotton growers, Government have announced Minimum Support prices well in advance. In addition Government have also enunciated a long term export policy to enable cotton growers to realise remunerative prices for their produce.

Indo-Iranian Counter Trade Agreement

986. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of the finalisation of Indo-Iranian counter trade agreement;

(b) whether difficulties have come up in finalisation of the agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the attempts being made to remove the difficulties; and

(d) the alternative arrangements being made to ensure adequate import of oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Difficulties have come up in finalising the counter-trade agreement between India and Iran signed in February, 1987, by which Iran was to effect imports from India of items of a value equivalent to 50% of the value of the oil contracted during the period of the oil contract.

(c) There is a divergence in the interpretation of the agreement reached in February, 1987. Iranians are interpreting the agreement to mean that there would be a 2:1 ratio in our total trade. This is contrary to the agreement which clearly stipulates that the linkage would be only for oil contracts and not for total bilateral trade.

Efforts are being made to promote exports independently of the oil contract.

(d) Requirements of oil are proposed to be met either by purchase on the spot market or through other term agreements.

Production of Man Made Fibre and Yarn

987. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) how many producers in man-made fibre and yarn exceeded their licensed capacity of production in 1984, 1985 and 1986;

(b) if any producer exceeded the licensed capacity;

(c) if so, the number of such producers and whether detailed enquiry for installation of additional machinery was made; and

(d) the results of such enquiries, if made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). Six producers of cellu-

losic man-made fibre/yarn exceeded their licensed capacity during the said period. These included one producer of viscose staple fibre and five producers of viscose filament yarn. In respect of the producer of viscose staple fibre, the matter of excess/unauthorised capacity was examined earlier. However, no enquiry has been ordered in respect of the production of 1984, 1985 and 1986.

(d) Does not arise.

Maharashtra-Karnataka Border Dispute

988. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI D.B. PATIL:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEATIL:
SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the issues raised by the delegation of Samyukta Maharashtra Seema Samiti which met the Prime Minister at Pune on 16th June, 1987; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to solve the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The delegation of Samyukta Maharashtra Seema Samiti met the Prime Minister on the 16th June, 1987 and urged the Central Government to resolve the long-standing border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka.

(b) The Government of India have been of the view that this boundary dispute can be resolved only with the willing cooperation of the States concerned and towards this end the Central Government would extend all possible assistance to them. However, the Government, on their part, are also considering the lines on which initiative may be taken to facilitate a solution of the

problem.

Karnataka State Education

989. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Karnataka State Education Bill was received by the Union Government for President's assent; and

(b) when the Bill is likely to receive assent of the President?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Karnataka Education Bill, 1983 was received in this Ministry on 10.7.1984 for the President's assent.

(b) The Bill is engaging the attention of the Government of India. It is not possible to indicate by what time the assent will be accorded.

[Translation]

Computers for Police

990. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI MATI MANORAMA SINGH:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the States and Union Territories where the police has started using computers, the amount spent thereon and the assistance given by the Union Government in this regard;

(b) the fields where the use of the computers have proved useful and those where the computers have not done well; and

(c) whether the computers so purchased were found defective and if so, the

action taken against the erring persons found responsible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The States and Union Territories where the police department have started using computers are:-

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 8. Punjab |
| 2. Gujarat | 9. Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Madhya Pradesh | 10. Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Maharashtra | 11. West Bengal |
| 5. Karnataka | 12. Orissa |
| 6. Kerala | 13. Delhi |
| 7. Rajasthan | |

The computers in the 12 States were installed at the cost of about Rs. 8 crores out of the central assistance provided to the States under the scheme of modernisation of State police forces. The expenditure on the buildings, air-conditioning, communication lines, and equipments, staffing and magnetic media was incurred by the State Government. The Union Territory of Delhi is using computer at the Directorate of Coordination Police Computers.

(b) The computers were installed essentially for the crime-criminal and finger-prints information system. It was meant to provide information to investigating officers of the police for investigation and detection of crimes. Both these systems wherever implemented have proved useful.

(c) None of the computers purchased was found defective in any of the States. Whenever there have been breakdowns or

faults, those were rectified by the engineers of Electronic Corporation of India Ltd.

[English]

Seizure of Chinese Arms

991. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARM PAL SING H MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chinese made arms have been seized in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated number of Chinese made arms seized during the last one year;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to stop the smuggling of Chinese arms into the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (d). According to available reports about 26 arms of Chinese origin were recovered from extremists in Punjab and three from insurgents in North Eastern States of Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. Further out of the arms surrendered by Mizo National Front, following the signing of Mizoram Accord, three were found to be of Chinese origin. Most of those weapons reportedly were smuggled from across the border. Preventive steps taken include surveillance over persons suspected of smuggling and intensive patrolling of border areas.

Reported Supply of Combat Aircraft to Pakistan by China

992. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that China is to supply the latest combat aircraft, besides tanks and the heavy artillery, to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN THE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government have seen these press reports and are aware that China has been supplying combat aircraft, tanks and artillery to Pakistan.

(c) These developments are taken into account in our defence planning exercises and taking appropriate counter measures.

Complaints From Indians Working in Gulf Countries

993. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Mission have received complaints from Indians working in Gulf countries that they are being tortured and harassed by their employers;

(b) if so, how many complaints have been received during the last three years; and

(c) what steps are taken by Government to help the Indians in Gulf countries in sorting out their problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for and it will be placed on the table of the House.

Floating Dry Dock for Indian Navy

994. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Floating Dry Dock was commissioned recently for Indian Navy;

(b) if so, its cost, capacity and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Floating Dry Dock was built by a firm in Japan. This has a displacement of 11,500 tonnes and was purchased from M/s Escorts Ltd., India at a price of Rs. 10.9 crores.

Delhi Bandh

995. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a call for Delhi Bandh on 9th July, 1987 was given by certain political parties;

(b) if so, the number of cases of violence and arson reported that day; and

(c) the estimated loss of life and prop-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6 cases were registered.

(c) No loss of life was reported. The loss of property is reported to be about rupees one lakh.

Retrenchment In Textile Industries

996. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that retrenchment in textile industries is being resorted to in the name rationalisation and modernisation as a package deal;

(b) if so, the justification thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken to prevent retrenchment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Export Facilities for Handloom

998. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export facilities for handloom cloths and the agencies which have been given licence to export handloom products and the value of such export during the last two years; and

(b) whether Government have specific proposals to export handloom products of the North-East with special reference to

Manipuri Handloom products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The Government have set up Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) as an apex body for promoting handloom exports. Exporters registered with the Council can freely export handloom products as handloom fabrics/made-ups are not under quota. With a view to encourage handloom exports, the Government have granted a number of export incentives like Cash Compensatory Support and Import Replenishment. Besides, the HEPC has been undertaking regular export promotion measures such as participation in Exhibitions/fairs abroad, sponsoring BSMs/ Delegations/Study Teams and conducting market surveys.

According to HEPC, the value of exports of cotton handloom cloth and made-ups during the last two years has been as follows:-

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
	1985-86	1986-87
Fabrics	87.97	83.51
Made-ups	73.36	82.15
	<u>161.33</u>	<u>165.66</u>

(b) Mainpur Handloom products are eligible for benefits like other handloom products. HEPC is trying to promote the exports of these items by displaying the same in international fairs.

[Translation]

Missing Pak Nationals In Uttar Pradesh

999. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people who came to Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh from Pakistan are not traceable for the last many

(b) if so, whether Government have made any efforts so far to get some information about the whereabouts of these persons; and

(c) if so, the outcome of those efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expulsion of Indians From Darban

1000. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian living in Darban, South Africa are being expelled from that country;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have taken any action so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Government have received no reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fire Incidents in Delhi

1001. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY:

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of major fire incidents in Delhi which occurred during the last three years;

(b) the loss of life and property as a result of these incidents;

(c) the outcome of the enquiries, if held any, into these incidents;

(d) the action taken against those who were found guilty of non-compliance of fire safety rules; and

(e) whether the building plans of the buildings involved in these incidents had been approved after the authorities concerned satisfied themselves with the provision of requisite fire safety rules in those plans; if not the action taken against the concerned authorities or persons for sanctioning such plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) During the last 3 years there has been one major incident of fire at Hotel Sidhartha Inter-Continental on the 23rd January, 1986. Apart from this there were seven incidents of serious fire including the one at Ansal Bhavan during the period.

(b) 37 persons lost their lives in the major incident at Hotel Sidhartha Inter-Continental. The estimate of loss of property is not available.

(c) The report of the Khanna Commission of Inquiry into this incident of Hotel Sidhartha Inter-Continental, alongwith the memorandum of action taken, was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 18th November, 1986.

(d) A criminal case has been filed in the court on the 2nd March, 1987 against the management of the Hotel.

(e) 5 concerned officers of the Delhi Development Authority have been placed

under suspension. Departmental action against the ex.Chief Fire Officer has also been initiated.

[English]

Sale of Land by Textile Mills in Maharashtra

1002. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has given any instructions to Maharashtra State Government to permit the mill owners from Bombay to sell their mills' land;

(b) if so, what are these instructions; and

(c) the response of the State Government to such instructions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Permission to dispose of surplus mill land comes within the purview of the prescribed urban land ceiling authority and/or the State Government concerned.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Trade Deficit

1003. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of import and export and trade gap for 1986-87; and

(b) the measures taken to reduce the trade gap in 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) According to the provisional data received from DGCI & S, the details of exports, imports and balance of trade during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-

86 are as under:

(Value : Rs. Crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	Percent- age change
	(P)	(P)	
Exports	10420.37	12550.06	+20.4
Imports	18371.28	20062.57	+ 9.2
Balance of trade	-7950.91	- 7512.51	- 5.5

P: Provisional.

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(b) A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Simultaneously the Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote efficient import substitution, particularly in the sphere of bulk imports.

Tea Trading Corporation of India

1004. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI enquiry was instituted against the Tea Trading Corporation of India (TTCI) some years ago for having indulged in irregular sale of Replenishment Import Licenses (REP) obtained by it from time to time as export incentives;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that following the said enquiry the TTCI was kept in 'abeyance list' in the matter of its REP entitlements but recently its name has been withdrawn from such 'abeyance list';

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) whether Government have taken adequate precautions to prevent recurrence of such irregular acts and if so, the details of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The enquiry is under progress.

(c) and (d). TTCl was placed under obeyance list on 9th November, 1983. Later on debarment orders were issued w.e.f. 9.11.1983 to 31.3.1985. As per procedure, as and when debarment order is passed an abeyance order has to be withdrawn. Hence the order of abeyance dated 9.11.1983 was withdrawn

(e) The strict action taken by the Govt. against the TTCl will be an adequate deterrent against the recurrence of such irregular acts.

Illegal Arms Factories

1005. SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of illegal arms factories have been unearthed in different parts of the country during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of arrests made in this connection; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against the persons involved in illegal arms manufacturing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from State Government/U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the table of the House.

Crisis to Textile Units In Organised Sector

1006. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the organised sectors of the Textiles Industry is facing a crisis and a large number of textile mill have been closed since the New Textile policy statement of June 6, 1985;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made by Government regarding the causes of these crisis in the textiles industry ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and the measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent closure of textile units in its organised sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The organised mill sector of the textile industry is presently facing certain difficulties and 53 cotton textile units were lying closed (as on 31st May, 1987) since the June, 1985 Textile policy came into effect.

(b) Government have identified the causes of the problems being faced by the textile industry.

(c) A Nodal Agency has been set up to prepare and implement rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable textile units. The Textile Modernisation Fund has been set up to finance the modernisation needs of viable textile units to prevent closure.

Identity Cards to Assamese

1007. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a scheme to issue identity cards to people living in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). A pilot scheme for issue of identity cards in four selected border tehsils of Rajasthan is pres-

ently under implementation. It is rather early to decide about extending the scheme to other areas including those in Assam.

Africa Fund

1008. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:
SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries which have contributed to Africa Fund and the amount contributed so far; and

(b) the steps being taken to persuade other countries to contribute generously to the Africa Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) An updated list of contributions so far pledged to the AFRICA Fund is given in the statement below.

(b) Prime Minister as Chairman of the AFRICA Fund Committee has written to Heads of State/Government of non-aligned as well as other countries, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretary General of Commonwealth and the President of EEC forwarding the Appeal and the Plan of Action and requesting their support. Similarly, EAM has also written to Heads of other international organisations. The matter is also raised in the course of bilateral visits exchanged with several countries.

The Special Envoy of the Prime Minister for Africa, has held talks with a number of Governments, as also with the UN and Specialised Agencies and the Commonwealth Secretariat to mobilise support for the AFRICA Fund. A meeting of the Senior Officials of the AFRICA Fund Committee is scheduled to take place in New Delhi from August 4 to 7, 1987, when further action to be taken will be discussed.

STATEMENT

Contributions pledged to AFRICA Fund so far

1	2	3
India	— Rs. (Ind) 500 million	(in kind)
Nigeria	— US \$/ 15 million	(- do -)
Peru	— US \$/ 10 million	(- do -)
Algeria	— US \$/ 10 million	(- do -)
Yugoslavia	— US \$/ 12 million	(- do -)
Argentina	— US \$/ 3 million for 1987	(- do -)
Congo	— CFA 100 million	(- do -)
France	— FF 20 million	
Barbados	— Bd \$/ 100,000	
Djibouti	— US \$/ 10,000	in cash

1		2	3
Italy	—	Lire 4 billion	(in food aid)
Libya	—	US \$/ 10 million	50 % cash 50 % in kind
Guyana	—	US \$/ 5,000	in cash
USSR	—	Roubles 65 million	in kind
Afghanistan	—	US \$/ 5,000	in cash
Nicaragua	—	US \$/ 50,000	in cash
Nauru	—	Australian \$/ 10,000	in cash
Maldives	—	US \$/ 1000	in cash
Mauritius	—	Rs. (M) 500,000	in cash
Bangladesh	—	US \$/ 10,000	in cash
Norway	—	Kroners 10 million	
Uganda	—	US \$/ 100,000	in cash
Pakistan	—	Rs. (Pak) 50 million	(in kind)
Philippines	—	US \$/ 500	
Sweden	—	Project assistance	

US Supply of Sophisticated Weaponry to Pakistan

1009. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH:

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI

KHAN:

SHRI H.B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports to the effect that US Administration has recently decided to supply more sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan worth over a

100 million dollars, including long range heavy duty gun and electronic counter measures;

(b) if so, the details of such deals; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government are aware that in May and June, 1987, the US Administration notified the Congress of the proposed sales to Pakistan of 2386 Tow-2 missiles and 144 launchers worth \$ 78 million and 60 M-198 155mm

Towed Howitzers and support material worth \$ 44 million.

(c) Government are alert to the security implications of the continuing transfer of sophisticated arms to Pakistan. Such transfers lead to an arms race in the region and the diversion of resources from development to defence.

Mooga Silk Industry In Assam

1010. PROF. PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of Assam's abiding tradition in weaving, handloom and sericulture with specialisation in producing and rearing Mooga, which is an unique variety of silk, available only in Assam;

(b) what steps have been taken to encourage and step-up the gradually diminishing returns in this traditional industry; and

(c) whether any special attention has been given to help and encourage Mooga cultivation and reeling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government, the Central Silk Board has established a Regional Muga Research Station at Mirza (Assam) with a Research Extension Centre at Borahibari to provide Research & Extension support for development of the Muga Silk Industry. The Board has also set up a Muga Raw Material bank at Sibsagar, with its sub-depot at Dhakuakhana, in order to ensure a fair price for the Muga cocoons produced in the region. In addition, the Board has launched a Muga Seed Development Project covering the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs. 3.5 crores. The project aims at production of Commercial Muga Seed and creation of infrastructural facilities, including reeling,

for the development of Muga Silk Industry in the region.

Further, the Government of India, in collaboration with State Governments, including Assam, is implementing a number of schemes to develop the handloom industry. These schemes are designed to provide the necessary support in the areas of input-supply, design development, marketing, credit, etc., through the State Apex Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Handloom Development Corporations.

Encounter Between BSF Jawans and TNV Guerillas

1011. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in May, 1987 some BSF Jawans were killed in an ambush by the TNV guerillas in Tripura and a number of other were wounded; and

(b) if so, the number of BSF Jawans killed by TNV guerillas during the last one year and the TNV guerillas killed in encounters with the BSF personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last one year till date the TNV has killed 3 BSF Jawans. No TNV extremist has been killed during this period in encounters. 8 TNV extremists have been arrested during the current year.

Increase In Cotton Prices

1012. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton prices have registered an abnormal increase over 70 per cent during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. The price rise on the main varieties of cotton from February, 1987 to July, 1987 ranges from around 28% to 43%.

(b) Government is keeping a careful watch on the situation. Appropriate measures are taken as and when the need arises.

Sick Textile Mills

1013. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick textile mills in the country with complete details State-wise,

(b) what steps Union Government propose to take to re-open the same; and

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the workers of these sick mills;

and if not, why?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A statement is given below

(b) A Nodal Agency has been set up to examine sick mills in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable units. Mills found to be non-viable may have to close down permanently. Workers of those mills which close down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985 will be entitled to financial assistance under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

(c) Financial Assistance has not been paid to workers so far under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme because no mill has obtained permission to close down permanently under Section 25 (o) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 upto 30th June, 1987.

STATEMENT

List of Closed Sick Cotton Textile Mills in the Country State - Wise
as on 31st May, 1987.

<i>S.No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total No. of Mills.</i>	<i>Total No. of employees.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2751
2.	Assam	1	1079
3.	Bihar	1	500
4.	Gujarat	28	46658
	A. Ahmedabad City	19	38968
	B. Rest of Gujarat	9	7690
5.	Haryana	2	5292
6.	Karnataka	6	5970

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1	2	3	4	
7.	Kerala	2	1353	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3	5813	
9.	Maharashtra	11.	21605	
	A. Bombay City	5	14011	
	B. Rest of Maharashtra	6	7594	
10.	Rajasthan	5	5177	
11.	Tamil Nadu	27	13284	
	A. Coimbatore	14	6996	
	B. Rest of Tamil Nadu	13	6288	
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7	12737	
13.	West Bengal	4	11480	
Total		99	133699	

Loan Liberalisation for Modernisation of Textile Mills

1014. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI VAKKOM
PURUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for modernisation of the textile mills has been evolved by Government;

(b) if so, whether any funds for the purpose have been allotted; and if so, how much;

(c) whether due to unfavourable terms laid down for availing the facility of textile modernisation funds said to be operated by the I.D.B.I. most of the textile mills in the

private sector are not coming forward for modernisation of their mills;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider liberalising these terms to attract the private sector textile mills for such modernisation; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 750 crores to be utilised over five years has been set apart under the Textile Modernisation Fund Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Fresh Initiatives to End Iran - Iraq War

1015. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA and USSR have resolved to bring an end to the war between Iran and Iraq; and

(b) whether India and NAM countries are taking any fresh initiatives along with the two super powers to put an end to the conflict between Iran and Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b). The United States and the Soviet Union supported a resolution recently adopted unanimously by the UN Security Council which seeks to bring an end to the war between Iraq and Iran. The non-aligned members of the Security Council also supported this resolution. The members of the Nonaligned Movement were informally associated with the process of consultation prior to the adoption of the resolution and remain ready to make their contribution towards halting the war.

India's Help to Settle Kampuchean Issue

1016. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Vietnam has solicited the good offices of India for settling the Kampuchian issue; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the recent exchange of Ministerial level visits to Vietnam, the Government of Vietnam has suggested that India could play an important role in settling the Kampuchean issue. We

have conveyed our appreciation to the Government of Vietnam in this regard.

Promotion of Winter Adventure Tourism

1017. SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to take special steps to promote winter adventure tourism in the country;

(b) whether private agencies concerning tourism are also likely to be associated in this venture; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) The Government has set up a Himalayan Tourism Council, as an apex body, to guide and co-ordinate the working of the State Tourism and other agencies in the field of promotion of tourism to the Himalayas. The Council would cover amongst others disciplines like mountaineering, trekking and leisure tourism in the Himalayan region.

(b) and (c). The composition of the Council is as follows :—

Minister of Tourism — Chairman

Secretary Tourism — Vice-Chairman

Director General of — Chairman, Tourism
Executive
Committee

Chairman, ITDC — Working Vice-
Chairman

President, Delhi
Mountaineering
Association — Convenor

The other members of the Council are representatives of the

- (i) Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Tourism, Civil Aviation, Surveyor General of India, Directorate General of Archaeology and Army Headquarters;
- (ii) Himalayan States — Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal;
- (iii) Public Sector Undertakings — Air India, Indian Airlines, Vayudoot and India Tourism Development Corporation.
- (iv) Himalayan Sports Organisations — Indian Mountaineering Foundation, Himalayan Car Rally, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling and Youth Host Association of India.
- (v) Travel Agencies — Mercury Travels, Shikhar Travels, Explore India, SITA World Travels, Ind Travels, Cox & Kings, Travel Corporation of India and Kai Travels.

Achievements of New Textiles Policy

1018. SHRI BHADRESDWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any differences between the Government and the Textile Industry over the achievements of the new textiles policy as reported in the Indian Express dated 9th June, 1987; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cash Comensatory Support Scheme for Export of Cotton for Maharashtra State

1019. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of cash compensatory support for export of cotton in 1985-86 from Maharashtra State is under consideration by Union Government; and

(b) if so, whether a decision has been taken in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The proposal for grant of cash compensatory support to Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation on its export during 1985-86 was considered and it has been decided not to give such assistance.

US Technology for New Indian Tank

1020. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Defence Department has released recently an important technology for use in the new tank that India propose to build as reported in the Times of India dated 15th June, 1987;

(b) whether the technology relates to the stabilisation of tank Turret and is essential to accuracy in hitting a target;

(c) if so, how the technology has been leaked out; and

(d) if so, how the technology has been leaked out; and

(d) whether Government have since conducted any enquiry into the matter and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Export Package for Export and Trading Houses

1021. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is working out a package to enable the Export and Trading Houses to pay an important role in maximising India's export earnings;

(b) if so, when would be these packages implemented; and

(c) the extent these will help the Export and Trading Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The new package is proposed to be incorporated in the new Import and Export Policy which will come into force on 1st April, 1988.

(c) It is intended that new package should help Trading Houses and Export Houses play more significant role in boosting exports.

Study Group to Oversee Working of Textile Research Associations

1022. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJEWARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government decided to set up a special study group to

oversee the working of textile research associations;

(b) if so, the main points of study by the special study group;

(c) whether any recommendations had been made by the study group; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to implement the suggestions made by the study group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d). The proposal for setting up of a High Powered Committee to go into the working of textile research associations and suggest measures for their future growth and development is under consideration.

Pak Firing on BSF

1023. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK:

DR. B. L. SHAILESH:

SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a BSF naka party was fired upon by intruders suspected to be Pakistani rangers in the Wagah Border on 6th July, 1987 as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 7th July, 1987;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with the Pakistan Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) It is a fact that a BSF Naka Party Ex-BOP Dhariwal, Amritsar Sector was fired upon by intruders wearing uniform of Pak Rangers. The incident took place on the 6th July, 1987 at about

0315 hrs, when the BSF troops were advancing to search the area, after an encounter with 5 intruders from Pakistan which resulted in the death of 2 intruders while the remaining 3 managed to escape.

(b) A strong protest was lodged by the BSF with the Wing Commander of Pak Rangers regarding the above incident of firing by Pak Rangers on BSF troops.

(c) Pak Rangers had lodged a counterprotest denying their involvement in the incident and had blamed the BSF for firing on their troops. This was denied by BSF

Study About Economic Conditions of Handloom Workers in West Bengal

1024. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted about the economic conditions of the handloom workers in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a census of handlooms at the National level is being conducted all over the country, including West Bengal. The census is expected to throw-up important data about the economic conditions of the handloom weavers.

Selection of Locations for Shrimp Farming In Gujarat

1025. SHRI D.P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any locations have been selected in Gujarat to set up shrimp farming; and

(b) if so, the details of such locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) and (b). Marine Products Export Development Authority has conducted microlevel survey of three areas in Gujarat for shrimp farming and have located the following sites suitable for shrimp farming:-

Onjal	-	304.44 hectare.
Matwad	-	200 hectare.
Mahuasa	-	340 hectare.

PM's Visit to U. S. S. R.

1026. DR. B. L. SHAILESH:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI R. M. BHOYE:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects discussed with Soviet leaders during the Prime Minister's recent visit to the USSR;

(b) whether any agreements were also signed to promote cooperation between Indian and the USSR; and

(c) if so, areas of cooperation in which agreements were signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The subjects discussed comprised bilateral, regional and international issues.

(b) and (c). Prime Minister signed an Integrated long term Programme of Cooperation in Science and Technology with General Secretary Mr. M. S. Gorbachev. The Programme consists of 3 basic parts: (i) thrust areas related to frontiers of science and technology; (ii) basic research in selected areas of fundamental science; and (iii) cooperation in futuristic areas of science and technology. The areas of cooperation include biotechnology and immunology, materials science and technology, laser

science and technology, catalysis, space science and technology, synchrotron radiation sources, water prospecting and computer and electronics.

India to Set Up Hotels In USSR

1027. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey for setting up a chain of hotels in the USSR; and

(b) what are the likely cost of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) No survey has been made for setting up a chain of hotels in the USSR.

(b) Does not arise.

SAARC Breakthrough in Tackling Terrorism

1028. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven nation SAARC conference held recently in New Delhi achieved a break-through in tackling the menace of terrorism by agreeing on a comprehensive law;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement; and

(c) the action being taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The SAARC Council of Ministers held in New Delhi in June, 1987, had before it the report of a SAARC Group of Experts which suc-

ceeded in identifying a list of offences which are terroristic in nature and which for the purpose of extradition cannot be regarded as political. The Ministers endorsed the list so identified and accepted the recommendations of the Group of Experts for taking action in pursuance thereof.

(c) A group of legal experts of SAARC member countries is to meet in Colombo to prepare a draft Convention on Terrorism for consideration at the Ninth Session of the Standing Committee.

Rebate Allowed to Handloom Sector

1029. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are sharing the rebate allowed by Government of Kerala to the Handloom sector for the marketing of its products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have recently reduced its share number of shareable days of rebate;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons for reduction thereof;

(e) whether Union Government have received any representations from Kerala for increasing the number of shareable days of rebate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b). The 20% Special Rebate Scheme of the Govt. of India is an All India Scheme being implemented with matching assistance from the Centre and the participating States, including Kerala. It is offered for 30 days in a year plus National Handloom Exhibitions approved and organised by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms on retail sales of handloom fabrics marketed by Handloom Cooperative Societies and Hand-

loom Corporations.

(c) No, Sir. There is no change in the scheme so far since April, 1986.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala have requested for increase in the number of rebate days to 60.

Identity Cards to Citizens

1030. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to issue identity cards to the citizens of India in all the States to check infiltration and crimes on the lines of ration cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is expected to be implemented; and

(d) the extent to which such personal identity cards will detect the undesired elements and decrease the crimes of all sorts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : (a) to (d). The government have approved a pilot scheme for issue of identity cards in four selected tehsils in four border districts of Rajasthan, which is under implementation by the State Government. The scheme is aimed at checking infiltration and anti-national and anti-social activities in border areas. Under this scheme identity cards are proposed to be issued to permanent residents, temporary residents and visitors separately. Public servants carrying duly authorised official identity cards and foreign nationals having a valid passport/visa and/or other valid travel documents will be exempted. The scheme is

Centrally funded. The pilot scheme in Rajasthan is likely to be implemented during the current year. The State Government of Punjab and Gujarat having also been advised to consider preparation of similar pilot schemes in their respective border areas.

Committee to Study Financial Conditions of Handloom Weavers in A.P.

1031. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently set up a committee to study financial conditions of handloom weavers/workers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the organisations of these workers have sent some memorandum giving details of their grievances;

(c) the action being taken for the redressal of their grievances; and

(d) the details of financial assistance to be provided to Andhra Pradesh in the respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Meeting of National Integration-Council

1032. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the National Integration Council was held recently and if so, when;

(b) the subjects and issues discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the decisions made or conclusions arrived at the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c). The National Integration Council after its reconstitution in February 1986, has met twice so far. The last meeting took place on 12.9.86. It reviewed the welfare measures for the minorities in pursuance of the 15-point programme of the late Prime Minister.

Autonomy to MMTC and STC

1033. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to grant greater functional autonomy to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and the State Trading Corporation (STC);

(b) if so, the benefits the companies would derive as Government trading agencies; and

(c) whether these companies have assured of certain specific targets which they are likely to achieve after getting more autonomy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). The working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited and State Trading Corporation of India Limited vis-a-vis their respective performance targets is constantly monitored and procedural changes necessary to give greater flexibility in their day to day operations are introduced, in consultation with them. These measures are designed to bring greater efficiency in the functioning of these Corporations and help them in fulfilment of these performance targets.

Use of Coal In Tobacco Barns In Andhra Pradesh

1034. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Board propose to encourage the use of coal for tobacco barns in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the policy of the Tobacco Board with respect to the use of coal; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). The Tobacco Board is encouraging use of coal for curing tobacco as it emits heat uniformly in the barns resulting, in proper drying of green leaf. A quantity of about 1,09,191 tonnes of coal was supplied during 1986-87 crop session in Andhra Pradesh. The coal was delivered at barn sites of the farmers to avoid inconvenience. The Tobacco Board has been making arrangements for supply of coal to FCV tobacco farmers in close liaison with M/s. Singareni Collieries and Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation. It has been decided to continue supply of coal directly to growers through Government Agency during 1987-88 crop session also.

Price of Rubber In International Market

1035. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural rubber proposed to be imported during 1987-88;

(b) the gap between domestic availability and the demand for rubber; and

(c) the difference of price of natural rubber obtaining in the international market and in the domestic market during 1986 and 1987?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b). At the beginning of 1987-88 demand supply gap of natural

rubber and import required was assessed at 35000 tonnes. However, due to drought the production of rubber in the months of April and May, 1987 had been lower than the estimated one and the gap may increase to

about 40000 tonnes.

(c) The average prices of Natural rubber in Kuala Lumpur market and Kottayam market during 1986 and 1987 have been as under :—

STATEMENT

(In Rs. per tonne)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Kottayam</i>	<i>Kualalumpur</i>
1986	16700	9930
1987	17540	11080

(Jan. - June)

New system to avoid wastes in Textiles Mills

1036. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the new system being followed in Textiles in order to avoid wastes in textile mills;

(b) whether Government are introducing the Rottospin system in all the National Textile Corporation Mills; and

(c) when such system is likely to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government maintains a constant watch on the latest trends in textile technology.

(b) and (c). The Rotor Spin System popularly known as Open end Spinning, has been introduced in two National Textile Corporation mills, on an experimental basis.

Naval Base in Tamil Nadu

1037. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minis-

ter of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to establish a Naval base and Naval training centre in the west coast of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Jute Mills in West Bengal Locked out in June, 1987

1038. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills in West Bengal which were closed as on 15th June, 1987 as result of lock-out declared by mill owners;

(b) the number of workers employed in these mills;

(c) whether 10 of the said mills de-

clared lock-out only after Government of India announced its decision to help the mill owners with modernisation funds;

(d) whether he is aware that the workers of the locked-out mills have been illegally deprived of their provident fund and gratuity dues; and

(e) what steps are being taken to get the mills reopened and to prosecute the mill owners of misappropriating the workers statutory dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). As a result of lock-out/closure declared by mill management, 17 jute mills were lying closed in West Bengal as on 15th June, 1987 affecting about 64,400 workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). As a result of lock-out and closure of jute mills, provident fund and gratuity dues of workers of affected mills are reported to have been help up. In some cases prosecutions has already been launched by Provident Fund authorities. In so far as the question of reopening of closed jute mills is concerned, the appropriate authority under the Industrial Disputes Act for dealing with such matters is the State Government concerned. It is, therefore, for the State Government to take appropriate action in the matter. Necessary assistance in this regard is always extended by the Central Government.

Postponement of UN Conference on Indian Ocean

1039. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI
SHAKTAWAT:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.N. ad hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has proposed that

the Conference on the zone of peace be postponed by another two years, viz to 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons for such postponement and which countries were in favour of postponement and which countries wanted to adhere to the previous deadlines of 1988; and

(c) what was the stand of Government of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) and (b). At its recently concluded summer session, the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean has decided to propose to the UN General Assembly that the Conference on the Indian Ocean, to be held in Colombo, be convened at an early date but not later than 1990. The Ad Hoc Committee made the recommendation by consensus with a view to allowing more time for the preparatory work for the Conference to be completed.

(c) India supports the convening of the Conference at an early date with the participation of all big powers with a military presence in the Indian Ocean.

Government's Permission for Closure of Textile Mills

1040. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton textiles mills lying closed, State-wise, as on 1st June, 1987;

(b) how many managements of such mills sought and received, permission for closure from the respective State Government;

(c) whether very few mills have applied for assistance from the Textile Modernisation Fund; and

(d) whether the affected workers are being deprived of their rehabilitation and compensation benefits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) As per information available with the Government, no management had received permission for closure under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, from any State Government/ Union Territories Ad-

ministration upto 30th June, 1987.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Only workers of those mills will be eligible for financial assistance under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme which have closed down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985.

STATEMENT

List of Closed Sick Cotton Textile Mills in the Country State - wise as on 31st May, 1987.

<i>S.No</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total No. of Mills.</i>	<i>Total No. of employees.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2751
2.	Assam	1	1079
3.	Bihar	1	500
4.	Gujarat	28	46658
	A. Ahmedabad City	19	38968
	B. Rest of Gujarat	9	7690
5.	Haryana	2	5292
6.	Karnataka	6	5970
7.	Kerala	2	1353
8.	Madhya Pradesh	13	25813
9.	Maharashtra	11.	21605
	A. Bombay City	5	14011
	B. Rest of Maharashtra	6	7594
10.	Rajasthan	5	5177

1	2	3	4
11.	Tamil Nadu	27	13284
	A. Coimbatore	14	6996
	B. Rest of Tamil Nadu	13	6288
12.	Uttar Pradesh	7	12737
13.	West Bengal	4	11480
Total		99	133699

Identification of Ornamental Fish Spices for Export

1041. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has identified ornamental fish spices suitable for export;

(b) if so, the names of such spices;

(c) whether Netherland's centre for promotion of exports from developing countries has deputed experts to work with their counterparts in India;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the benefit India is likely to get therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Various ornamental fishes having markets abroad have been identified. The export of ornamental fishes has increased to Rs. 9.14 lakhs during 1986-87 from Rs. 0.61 lakhs during 1984-85.

STATEMENT

List of Ornamental Fishes Identified for Export

1	2	3	4
<i>Lakshweep</i>			
Acanthuridae	Gobiidae	Alopiidae	Holocentridae
Anthiidae	Labridae	Apogonidae	Ogocephalidae
Atherinidae	Ostraciidae	Balistidae	Pomacanthidae
Blennidae	Pomacentridae	Callyodontidae	Soaridae

1	2	3	4
Canthigasteridae	Scorpaenidae	Chaetodontidae	Signaidae
Chremaidae	Syngnathidae	Diodontidae	Theraponidae
Ephippidae	Zanclidae		
<i>Fresh Water Fishes</i>			
Gold Fish	Chanda Ranga	Collisa Lalia	Cat Fishes Stripped Macropodus Cuparms

Extradition of Assassins of General Vaidya

1042. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assassins of General Vaidya were recently apprehended in United States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any extradition proceedings have been initiated to bring those criminals to India for prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Two persons, wanted in connection with the assassination of General Vaidya were recently apprehended in the USA.

(b) On May 14, 1987, US law enforcement authorities put Sukhminder Singh Sandhu and Ranjit Singh Gill under detention in connection with this case.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Development of Sunderbans (West Bengal) as Tourist Centre

1043. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK: DR. SUDHIR ROY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take steps for the development of Sunderbans in West Bengal, as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance given by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Central Ministry of Tourism has provided financial assistance of Rs. 7.00 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal for construction of a Bare Barge for floating accommodation in the Sunderbans.

Export of Spices and Cashewnuts

1044. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of spices and cashewnuts has substantially increased during 1986-87;

(b) the export figures for the last three years, year-wise for these items;

(c) the export estimated for 1987-88; and

(d) whether Government have initiated any new measures to boost export of

(b)

these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

*Qty. in Metric tonnes
Value in Rs. Crores.*

Exports	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
i) Spices :	89155	209.02	74500	282.52	83847	301.98
ii) Cashewnut :	35488	182.00	37333	216.77	44500	335.14

(Source : Cashew Export Promotion Council Spices Board)

(c) The export during 1987-88 would depend on the demand of the importing countries and production in India.

(d) Government has recently sanctioned a Scheme for market promotion in West Asia and North Africa (WANA) Region for boosting the export of Spices in that area.

Target Achievements by Mill, Powerloom and Handloom Sectors

1045. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mill, powerloom and handloom sectors have already achieved their targets for the first two years of the Seventh Five Year plan; and

(b) if so, whether targets for these sectors are being revised for the remaining part of the Seventh Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). There is no year-wise target of cloth production for different sectors fixed during the Seventh Plan period.

There are only targets of cloth production for each sector to be achieved by the end of the 7th plan period. The overall cloth production of the textile industry has gone up over the last two years since the announcement of the new textile policy in June, 1985. However, output of mill sector has been showing a down-ward trend which is being more than made up by the production coming from handloom and powerloom sectors.

There is no proposal to change the overall cloth production target of the Seventh Plan except for some intersectoral adjustments.

Textile Mills on Verge of Closure

1046. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry is facing serious crisis with the closure of large number of mills;

(b) whether many more textiles mills are on the verge of closure;

(c) if so, the reasons for the closure of

textile mills; and

(d) the steps taken to revive those mills and resolve the crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The organised mills sector of the textile industry is presently facing certain difficulties and 53 cotton textile units were lying closed (as on 31.5.87) since the June, 1985 Textile Policy came into effect.

(c) The reasons for closure of textile mills may be attributed to excess capacity, surplus labour, sluggish demand, old and obsolete machinery, high cost of production, etc.

(d) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and oversee the implementation of the rehabilitation packages in respect of mills found to be viable. Apart from this a Textile Modernisation Fund has been set up and full fibre flexibility between cotton and man made fibres has been permitted.

Development of Chilika Lake in Orissa

1047. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to beautify Chilika Lake in Orissa in order to attract more tourists;

(b) if so, the scheme drawn up therefor;

(c) the amount earmarked to implement the beautification of scheme; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The Central Ministry of Tourism have no

proposal for beautification of Chilika Lake in Orissa. Beautification schemes do not fall within the purview of the approved Plan schemes of the Ministry of Tourism. However, during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans, Central financial assistance has been extended for the following schemes at Chilika Lake:

	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount Sanctioned
<i>6th Plan</i>	
(i) Purchase of boats for Chilika Lake	2.00
(ii) Master Plan of Chilika Lake	8.25
<i>7th Plan</i>	
(i) 34-seater yacht for Lake	Chilika 3.94
(ii) Equipment for water Chilika Lake	sports at 21.96
Manufacture of T-72 Tank in Private Sector	

1048. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to let many parts of the Soviet T-72 tank to be made here in private sector;

(b) if so, whether this marks a departure from Government policy in regard to manufacture of defence items; and

(c) whether other defence equipment and weapons systems would similarly be thrown open to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a). to (c) About 50% of the Systems required for the manufacture of T-72 tanks in

the Ordnance Factories, have been earmarked for indigenous development and production by the Civil Sector industry which comprises both public sector and private sector.

This is not a departure from Government policy. The policy of the Government is that the infrastructure and capability available in the Civil Sector for manufacture of Defence items (excluding sensitive and lethal items) should be exploited to the maximum extent possible with a view to economising on the new investments by making optimum use of available national resources.

This policy can be followed for other non-sensitive and non-lethal equipment and weapon systems as well.

Export Target for Woollen Items

1049. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the export target for woollen items fixed for the year 1987-88;

(b) the export performance during the first quarter of the year;

(c) whether the performance of the first quarter was according to the target, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The export target for woollen items for 1987-88 is Rs. 90 crores.

(b) to (d). The estimated export performance during April-May, 1987, is about Rs. 16 crores which is as per the target for the first quarter of 1987-88 on pro-rata basis.

Uneconomical Show-Rooms of NTC

1050. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of show-rooms of the National Textile Corporation functioning at present;

(b) the number of show-rooms incurring losses and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to close the uneconomical show-rooms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) At present, there are 422 showrooms of NTC throughout the country.

(b) During the year 1986-87, 195 showrooms incurred losses. The main reasons for losses are as below:

(i) Poor sales;

(ii) higher overheads.

(c) and (d). There is at present no general proposal to close down unviable retail shops of NTC. Cases for closure of individual retail shops are examined from time to time.

Development of Nagarjuna Sagar as International Tourist Centre

1051. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to develop Nagarjuna Sagar as International Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have decided to construct Yatri Niwas as at Deverakonda in Nalgonda District of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, details if not, the reasons

thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). With a view to developing Nagarjuna Sagar, the Central Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 23.70 lakhs for construction of a cafeteria with accommodation. A proposal for setting up watersports facilities at Nagarjuna Sagar is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Central Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Deverakonda.

Rehabilitation for Handicraft Artisans

1052. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under implementation in different States to provide adequate rehabilitation facilities for handicraft artisans;

(b) what measures have been taken by various State Government in this regard in the last three years; and

(c) the number of handicraft artisans who have been rehabilitated in different States during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore Fines and Lumps by China

1053. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of

COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has expressed a desire to export iron ore fines as well as iron ore lumps;

(b) if so, whether Government have made negotiation with China in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Tourists Areas for Foreign Tourists

1054. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tourists are expected from Europe in the current year and many new areas are being added to the tourists interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Europe is a major tourist generating market for India. The arrivals from Europe during 1986 were 465,925 which constituted about 43.1% of total tourist traffic to India. The total arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh during the first six months of the current year have also shown an increase of 9.3 percent. In the current year greater emphasis is being laid on many new areas like adventure tourism, beach tourism and leisure tourism, etc.

Demand for Indian Tea in U.K.

1055. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian tea is in great demand in the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the export of tea to the United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) India has been one of the important exporters of tea to U.K. tea market. Exports from India have varied between 30 million Kgs. to 45 million Kgs. during the last four years.

(b) Besides the measures taken to boost exports of Indian tea such as higher cash compensatory support on value added tea, excise rebate of 50 paise per Kilogram on export of bulk tea, full rebate of excise duty on exports of packet tea, exemption of excise duty on tea bags, Brand Promotion Scheme, some of the important steps taken to promote exports of Indian teas to U.K. consist of a campaign for the promotion of Darjeeling Logo in the U.K., permission for consignment sale of packet teas, as also periodic interaction with the tea trade and industry in the U.K.

Ban on Organisation Receiving Foreign Money

1056. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned flow of foreign money to certain organisations which were not using it for the declared purposes; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to check the activities of these organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): (a) and (b). Nine Associations have been prohibited from accepting any foreign contribution for violations of the provision of FC(R) Act, 1976. In addition, at present 14 organisations are required to obtain prior permission of the Govt. before accepting foreign contributions.

Indians In Pakistani Jails

1057. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative number of Indian prisoners in Pakistan at present awaiting release in exchange; and

(b) the reasons for delay in the release of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) It is estimated that there are 844 Indian nationals in Pakistani jails. According to the information available from the State Governments, 348 Pakistani nationals are in prison in India at present.

(b) The Government of Pakistan seldom releases Indian prisoners on expiry of the period of their sentences nor has it been possible to ascertain the full facts from them in regard to such cases. We have taken up this question with them repeatedly.

Extradition of Criminals

1058. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of criminals handed over to India during the last three years by the countries having extradition treaties with India; and

(b) the number of criminals handed over by India to those countries during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) No criminal was extradited to India during the last three years by the countries having extradition treaties with India.

(b) No criminal was extradited by India during the period in question to any country with which we have extradition treaties.

Payment of Better Prices to Coffee Growers

1060. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to increase export of coffee and to ensure better prices to coffee growers;

(b) whether Government are aware of the problems of coffee growers; and

(c) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any representation on the grievances of coffee growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c). Though no representation has been received from the State Government of Kerala in the recent past, the coffee growers are ensured remunerative prices by way of fixation of Minimum Release price and revision of export duty from time to time. Some of the important steps to promote coffee exports include participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, C.C.S. on export of Instant Coffee, duty drawback, sending trade delegations, etc.

Terrorists Killed In Punjab

1061. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorists killed in Punjab during 1986-87;

(b) names of the terrorists killed in Punjab during April-June, 1987;

(c) specific acts of terrorism committed by each of the terrorists included in 'b' above; and

(d) whether they had been proclaimed absconding offenders by any court of law?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period January, 1986 to 25th July, 1987, 235 terrorists were killed in Punjab.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose information in this regard for the present.

(c) and (d). They indulged in acts like killing of innocent persons, policemen, leaders and workers of various parties; looting of cash/petrol pumps/shops, robberies, snatching of scooters/ weapons, etc. None of them was declared a proclaimed offender.

Revival/Renovation of Closed Textile Mills

1062. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills which closed down during 1986-87 and the total number of such as on March 31, 1987;

(b) whether any progress has been made in revival or renovation of these mills;

(c) the fall in the production in the mill sector during 1986-87; and

(d) the percentage utilisation of installed capacity during 1986-87?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) The number of cotton textile mills which closed down during the period 1.4.86 to 31.3.87 was 38. There were a total of 90 closed mills as on March 31, 1987.

(b) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to examine sick textile mills and to

prepare and oversee the implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of those units found to be potentially viable. Apart from this, a Textile Modernisation Fund has also been set up.

(c) The fall in production in the mill sector during 1986-87 over 1985-86 was by 73 million metres.

(d) The percentage utilisation of capacity during 1986-87 was spindles: 72% and looms : 62%.

[*Translation*]

Take Over of Mills in Gujarat

1063. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI U.H. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mills taken over by Government in Gujarat during the last five years;

(b) the number of mills out of them taken over by the Government of Gujarat, Central Government, National Textile Corporation and Gujarat Textile Corporation respectively;

(c) the details regarding these mills including the date of their taking over by Government;

(d) the amount spent on the renovation, repairs, etc. of these mills;

(e) the economic viability of these mills at present, the number of the mills running in profit and loss separately and the amount of profit earned or loss incurred during the said period; and

(f) the number of mills proposed to be taken over now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). The management of only one mill namely M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surenderanagar was taken over by the Union Government in Gujarat during the last five years. The Union Government along can take over the management of textile units under Section 18 AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(c) M/s. Kanti Cotton Mills, Surenderanagar, was taken over on 12.10.82. It has 17,604 spindles and 326 looms. It employs 1,803 persons.

(d) The mill was nationalised by the Gujarat Government on 15.9.86. The Gujarat Government had spent Rs. 23.30 lakhs on its repairs and as restarting expenses.

(e) The mill has incurred losses of Rs. 328.22 lakhs during this period.

(f) The Textile Policy Statement of June, 1985, clearly lays down that take over by the Government or nationalisation of sick units does not provide solution to the problems of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

[*English*]

Export of Sea Fish

1064. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have fixed targets for exporting sea fish by the end of the Seventh Plan and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the actual export of sea fish during the last two years, wise;

(c) whether Government are optimistic to realise export targets in view of the stagnation in production of shrimps; and

(d) if so, the special efforts schemes

undertaken to improve shrimps productions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Export of seafoods has been envisaged at Rs. 446 Crores by the end of the Seventh Plan at 1984-85 price. (Sources: Seventh Plan 1985-90).

(b) Export of seafoods for the last two years are as under:-

Q : in tonnes
V : Rs. crores

1985-86 Q: 83651
 V: 398.00

1986-87 Q: 85843
 V: 460.67

(c) and (d). Steps are being taken to augment the marine export by increasing production of cultured shrimp, encouragement of production of value added items like ICF, setting up of Prawn Hatcheries and Prawn Seed Banks and measures for exploitation of deep sea fishing resources.

Joint Ventures in Deep-Sea Fishing

1065. CH. RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI T. BALA GOUD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to permit joint-ventures in deep-Sea fishing involving foreign fishing companies to use our waters;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that these vessels fish at sufficient distance from the coast;

(c) the proposed distance at which they are eligible to fish from the coast;

(d) whether it is a fact that ample marine resources exist beyond 100 miles

from the coast; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to harvest these rich resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The distance at which vessels can operate is beyond 12 nautical miles in the East Coast and 24 nautical miles in the West Coast from the shore. The Indian Coast Guard is empowered to enforce these restrictions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Promotional being steps taken to harvest fisheries resources are

(i) identification of the prospective foreign parties to enter into agreement with Indian parties for Joint ventures.

(ii) assistance to companies engaged in deep sea fishing by way of limited equity participation through MPEDA.

(iii) assistance to entrepreneurs in arranging finances by taking up cases with financial institutions/banks.

Manufacture of Aircrafts

1066. SHRIR.P. DAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans for building up a domestic aircraft manufacturing industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not having such a futuristic plan for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). There is already a domestic aircraft

manufacturing industry in the form of M/s Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL). M/s HAL's principal business is to design, manufacture, repair and overhaul various types of aircraft, helicopters and related aero-engines, avionics, instruments and accessories. Its wide product mix ranges from rotary and fixed wing aircraft of indigenous design to licence manufacture, jet and piston engines to power them, and matching avionics and accessories.

Some proposals have also been received for grant of licence for the manufacture of aircraft/helicopters in the private sector.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, I have given a privilege motion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura). We have given privilege notices.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We have given a number of notices of breach of privilege.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): We have given these privilege motions which are supported with documentary evidence in the case of Bofors and Fairfax deal.....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, what you have given has already been referred for finding out facts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How much time will it take, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even before the opening of Parliament Session,

Not recorded.

we had given that. Bhure Lal's note has been produced on which there are jottings of Mr. Brahma Dutt which are contradictory to what he said in Parliament here.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I have already told that we will find out the facts.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Nothing is allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out the facts and let you know.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is a fit case for privilege.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been referred for finding out the facts.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I have given a notice of breach of privilege against the Minister of Defence....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through it and I will find out the facts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How much time will you take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will find out the facts. We are not interested in making any delay. Why do we want to make any delay?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Three days back, we gave it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As soon as we get the information, I will let you know.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before the beginning of the Parliament Session we had given the notices. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. Brahma Dutt on the basis of documents which have been produced and copy has been supplied here to the Secretariat....

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): I have also given a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In a noting, in his own handwriting, he has contradicted what he said in the House that Fairfax company had not been engaged. He said in the House, Fairfax did not have the status of even a servant, a *naukar*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is very serious. He has been untruthful to the House. (*Interruptions*) Let us clinch this issue. We cannot leave it like that.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We have given a notice of breach of privilege against Mr. Brahma Dutt. He has made certain comments to the hon. Speaker that they did not engage Fairfax. That has been proved to be untrue. Therefore, I do not know what further comments should be asked for. The matter should now go to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I had initiated that discussion and in the reply, he said(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Professor, I assure you, I will find out the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There cannot be a greater untruth..... (*Interrup-*

tions) Sir, have you seen the Bhure Lal's notings? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have referred it to the Minister for facts. I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you seen Bhure Lal's notings?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This can be inquired into only by the Privileges Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Shri Indrajit Gupta has referred to the particular point—Shri Brahma Dutt jotting on Mr. Bhure Lal's note? He has actually confirmed that Fairfax was engaged, whereas here he gave the untruth that it was not engaged. (*Interruptions*) This is a breach of privilege.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What are you finding out, please let us know. We are prepared to wait, if you kindly tell us what you are trying to find out. We are entitled to know what you are trying to find out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will let you know early.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even Swedish Audit Bureau did not take so much time. You are taking so much time. Long before the Parliament Session began, we gave the notice against Shri Brahma Dutt and against Prime Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): People were killed in bus in Meerut. The Govt. should tell us about it.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Business Advisory Committee has recommended a discussion on communal disturbances and we are going to discuss communal riots. At that time, we will take up this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): You called me. But you do not listen to me. Why don't you listen to me?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I called you. But you did not speak. So I called another Member.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How much time will you take?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already we had sent reminders. We will send one more reminder.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Documentary evidence is there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Killings are taking place in Meerut and other places. Government is sitting silent. Babri Masjid issue is there.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to inform you that already I have told Mr. Banatwalla yesterday when he raised it that we are going to discuss the communal riots soon and at that time this matter can be raised. Therefore, do not insist on it now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I have given notice of privilege against certain Opposition Members who were squatting here in the well of the House. You have to give your ruling on the privilege notice against the Members of the Opposition parties who were squatting here. What is your ruling?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I had given a notice of privilege against Mr. Ram Jethmalani for the article in the Indian Express "Programme for the Current Session". It infringes the rights of the Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

SHRI T. BASHEER: It undermines the status of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already your notice has been disallowed.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, will you tell us the time-table for disposing of the privilege motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have produced documents.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How much time will you take? By Monday, will you give your decision?

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you kindly lend your ears to us?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I always lend my ears.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you assure us that by Monday, you will give us your ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without finding out facts, I cannot assure anything. Now, Papers to be laid.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**Notification Under Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Governors, (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4523/87.]

Notification Under Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 1 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 578(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4524/87.]

Annual Report and Accounts of Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4525/87]

Notifications Under Customs Act and Under Central Excise Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 581(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memo-randum regarding exemption to polyur-ethanes leather when imported into India for use in the manufacture of footballs from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 637(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memo-randum making certain amendments to Notification No. 179/86-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to delete three chemicals viz Hexamethyl Dichlorosilane, Bismethyl silyl Urea, N-Methyl Piprazine from the scope of notification which exempt specified drug intermediates from countervailing duty of customs.

(iii) G.S.R. 641(E) and 642(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to scientific and technical instruments, apparatus and equipments, including spare parts and component parts thereof but excluding consumable items required for research purposes by M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(iv) G.S.R. 648(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 124/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to replace *ad valorem* duties on Dry Dates by specific rates.

(v) G.S.R. 649(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 206/87-Customs dated the 12th May, 1987 so as to exempt dry dates excluding seedless from the levy of auxiliary duty of customs. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4526/87.]

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 573 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 221/86-CE dated the 2nd April, 1986 so as to exempt Enamel frit from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 579(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 38/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to extend concessional excise duty (duty chargeable only on job charges) to platinum ingots recovered from spent catalysts.

(iii) G.S.R. 580(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 132/86-CE dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to withdraw the full exemption

available to cellulose triacetate and cellulose triacetate films and prescribe instead an *ad Valorem* rate of duty at 10 per cent.

(iv) G.S.R. 614(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to gases which are allowed to escape into the atmosphere by flare system or other-wise from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.

(v) G.S.R. 655(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all goods which are manufactured in workshops situated within the precincts of mines and also are intended for use in the repair of maintenance of machinery used in mines from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4527/87.]

Notification Under Central Reserve Police Force Act

S. BUTASINGH: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1987 issued under section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4528/87.]

Notification Under Imports and Exports (Control) Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A Copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:-

- (i) The Exports (Control) Eighth

Amendment Order 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 275(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1987.

(ii) The Exports (Control) Ninth Amendment Order, 1987 published in Notification No. S.O. 454(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1987.

(iii) S.O. 488(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1987 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 11/87 dated the 1st April, 1987.

(iv) S.O. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1987 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 16/87 dated the 1st April, 1987.

(v) S.O. 559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 1987 making certain amendments in Open General Licence No. 16/87 dated the 1st April, 1987.

(vi) S.O. 626(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1987 making certain amendments in Open General Licence No. 1/87 dated the 1st April, 1987.

(vii) S.O. 627(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1987 making certain amendments in Open General Licence No. 3/87 dated the 1st April, 1987. [Placed in Library See No. LT- 4529/87.]

Notification Under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) published Notification No. S.O. 539(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1987

directing that commodities specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification shall be packed in jute packaging material for supply or distribution in such minimum percentage as specified in the said schedule with effect from 1st June, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library See No LT-4530/87.]

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILADIKSHIT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 3rd August, 1987, will consist of:-

- (1) Further consideration of the motion regarding appointment of a Joint Committee to enquire into issues arising from the Report of the Swedish National Audit Bureau on the Bofors contract.
- (2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (3) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement of them:-
 - (a) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.
 - (b) The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.
- (4) Consideration and passing of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 1987.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): At least give us an assurance that on Monday you will tell us as to what has happened to our Privilege Motion against Shri Brahma Dutt and Prime Minister. Why don't you give us an assurance?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Sir, I am telling you that after finding out all the facts, I will let you know. Without getting the facts, how can I say whether I will give the ruling on Monday?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the use of giving notices if they are not even seen?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already sent reminders.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can we expect any ruling from you or from the hon. Speaker on Monday?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That, I cannot assure you.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the objection? Is he against a time-bound programme for Privilege Motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: This is not fair. We do not want to cast aspersions on you. But you should assure us as to when the Privilege notices will be taken up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): All what you have to find out from Shri Brahma Dutt is whether the furnished note is in his own hand-writing or whether it is a forgery. Find it out

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will find out.
Not recorded.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We want to know whether it is the hand-writing of a CIA Agent or.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I told you that I will find out the facts. I cannot assure you anything now.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not fair.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Somnath Rath to make his submission. Nothing goes on record except the Submission of Shri Somnath Rath. I cannot allow any dialogue.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, Tourism, being a labour-intensive industry it requires less capital and it is a number one Foreign Exchange earner in the country today. Apart from cultural tourism, wild-life tourism and adventure tourism should get encouragement. This is the only sector which can provide the highest rural-urban linkage.

From time immemorial, Orissa has attracted pilgrims and visitors from every corner of India. Orissa has proved irresistible to the pilgrims and tourists. The visitors are coming to Orissa not only for the purpose of visiting places of pilgrimage but also to see the exotic art and architecture. It is rather appropriate to say that Orissa is a Paradise for International Tourists.

Jaugada in the Southern part of Orissa is an important place of historical interest. The

[Sh. Somnath Rath]

Government of India should come in a big way to explore extensively Jaugada. The rock edicts and the historical relic would unfold new dimensions in the realm of our rich past.

As Orissa has unique tourist spots, Bhubaneswar-the Capital of Orissa-should be an International Airport. I had taken initiative for the air service from Bhubaneswar to Port Blair. I would urge upon Government of India to take steps for hopping of Vayudoot at Rangailunda for the benefit of the public of South Orissa during its flight between Bhubaneswar and Jeypore and back.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following item may be included in the business for the next week.

There is a lot of scope for tourism development in Madhya Pradesh. Even today, tourists are not able to see many tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh while many other states have made considerable progress in this regard. It has become a source of income for them and is contributing to their economic development. The development of road transport that has taken place so far has also not been able to connect all the tourist places of this state. If we are able to give more attention towards providing road links, we can ensure rapid tourism development in Madhya Pradesh.

Recently, State administration has decided to grant the status of an industry to tourism and certainly, it will ensure the development of tourism. However, little attention has been paid to the development of Chhatisgarh region. Vayudoot Service for the tourist places there had been approved but it has not started yet.

The Central Government is requested to take effective action to start the Vayudoot service urgently. If Bastar is connected by Vayudoot service, it will pave the way for exploitation of the vast natural wealth available there and help development of industry

besides promoting tourism.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): I request that the following be included in the agenda for the next week commencing from 3-8-87.

Even though the Union Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees every year for import of edible oil with the pious intention that the poor and the economically backward people may be benefited and to arrest the high price rise of indigenously produced edible oils which became a rare commodity for the common man due to its high price, yet, it is ineffective due to faulty and ineffective public distribution system. Deserving persons, specially poor people in rural areas, are not getting imported edible oil like palmolive, etc. Besides, the Union Government, instead of increasing the allotment of such imported oils to the States, is reducing it from the month of March, 1987, resulting in various difficulties to the economically backward States. The allocation of such imported oil should be enhanced to States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, etc., where the percentage of population below poverty line is more.

Some of the passenger and express train services in various zonal railways were stopped in the month of January, 1987, for army movements. But for reasons best known to the railway authorities, some of such train services including 37 and 38 Howrah-Madras Janata Express and 397 and 398 Asansol-Puri Passenger of S.E. Railway have not been resumed causing much hardship and difficulties to all sections of rail-users. This action of the railway authorities is inviting various troubles and agitations like 'Rail-Roko Andolan' etc., in Kharagpur-Bhadrak section where about 80 per cent of the Railway Stations have been deprived of availing of a train to travel within 9-10 hours.

Considering the genuine difficulties faced by millions of rail-users every day,

these train services should be resumed forthwith.

[English]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): I request that the following be included in the next week's agenda:-

Whereas a large portion of the country is reeling under drought, it is ironical that the Mithila region of north Bihar is again ravaged by floods. It is an annual feature there and the miseries of the people are beyond description.

The recurring floods in the Mithila region are primarily due to the fact that most of the rivers originate in Nepal and there is no barrage or reservoir in that country to check the flow of water into north Bihar.

The main tributaries of the Ganga in Bihar are the Gandak, the Burhi Gandak, the Kosi, the Bagmati and the Mahananda. The Ganga is the main water drain in the State. Usually it remains in high spate in the monsoon and blocks the drainage of tributaries. Since 85 per cent of the catchment area of the Ganga and its tributaries in north Bihar is outside the State, the flood control measures within the State cannot provide full protection to Bihar. For this, the Central Government should take initiative so that there is inter-State regulation of rivers and an understanding is reached with Nepal to control these rivers at the point of their origin.

(Translation)

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a demand from different States for radical changes in Land Reforms Laws. The Union Government should motivate the State Governments for bringing about basic changes in their respective land reforms laws. Many big Jamindars are still holding agricultural land beyond the ceiling because of certain lacunae in the laws and possessions of surplus land allotted to landless people has not been given in millions of cases. The Union Government should come forward and use its good offices in getting the land reforms laws amended.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): request that the following may be included in the next week agenda:-

(i) It is a known fact that the CIA have been trying to do their best to destabilise the democratically elected Government in the country. In recent years they have been found to be very active in developing countries. Recent documentary proof published by a Bombay weekly is a further concrete proof of the designs of such agencies. These and other related matters should be discussed in a systematic manner so that the people of this country, who by and large may not be aware of the evil designs of the outside forces, who, many a time use internal forces too are kept fully informed of the facts.

(ii) There was a report the other day that a Chinese balloon landed in Sambalpur in Orissa and allegedly distributed chocolates, sweets and some Chinese literature. Police were reportedly, inquiring into the matter. This matter is quite serious one and should be discussed in the House, next week.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Due to uncertainty of monsoon many parts of the country including eighty per cent area of Madhya Pradesh are in severe drought condition. Shortage of drinking water and fodder has made these conditions more critical. It is for the first time that we have seen drought in the month of Sravana.

Whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh is facing acute drinking water shortage. Drinking water was supplied by tankers at many places in summer. Now the situation is worsening and more villages will have to be provided drinking water. The situation in cities is also not good. The capital of the State, Bhopal, which is called the city of ponds is also facing serious water problem. The watertable had never gone down to such a extent in the living memory and half of the ponds have dried up. If timely action is

[Sh. K. N. Pradhan]

not taken the people of Bhopal will start leaving the city. Migration of population from villages has already started. During the first rains approximately sixty percent land was sowed. But it is feared that the same will also get destroyed.

Madhya Pradesh suffered badly due to drought, floods and hailstorm during 1984-85, 85-86 and 86-87 also. Even after Central assistance the State had to do a lot of exercise. It is estimated that atleast twelve crore of rupees per month will have to be spent on relief works alone. Therefore, Central Government should immediately give financial help to the State Government and also arrange for one lakh tonnes of cereals per month. It should also provide financial assistance for arranging drinking water and supply rigs in large number along with drilling machines.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda:-

More than 7,000 junior engineers and 200 sectional officers of the horticulture wing of the CPWD are on strike since July 14, 1987. They are agitating for a reasonable pay scale and better promotional avenues. It is shocking that many CPWD junior engineers have been working without any promotion for the last 26 years while CPWD manual provides for at least one promotion in eight years' service. The government has resorted to Essential Services Maintenance Act. Instead of confrontation, the situation rightly demands that negotiations be started with the striking junior engineers for a just and amicable settlement. The matter be discussed without delay.

Nearly 2.2 lakh of university and college teachers in the country are going on strike from August 4, 1987. They are agitating against multiplicity of grades, abolition of promotional prospects, perpetuation of inter-state differences in pay structures and

the like. Multiplicity of grades is also against the general policy followed hitherto. The government has also to ensure simultaneous implementation of pay-scales throughout the country. It is distressing that some States had refused to implement even 1973 U.G.C. scales. The central government should provide 100% assistance to states. The pay revision should be extended to librarians and directors of physical education, too. It will be most unfortunate if our teachers are compelled to go on strike for their just demands. Negotiations must be immediately started for an amicable solution. The matter be immediately discussed.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the business for the next week announced by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs I want that the following items may also be included in the list.

- (1) The fatal attack on the Prime Minister in Sri Lanka has once again proved this apprehensions that some international powers are conspiring to liquidate the leadership in India and to create chaos and instability and thereby disintegrate the country. Therefore, a discussion is necessary in the House on this issue.
- (2) The pharmacists under Delhi Administration and N.D. Municipal Committee have been on strike for a long period over their justified demands and are holding demonstrations at different places. The Delhi Administration is not prepared to accept their genuine demands. Therefore, this issue also needs to be discussed in the House.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): Sir, I heard with attention the various subjects of public importance that the Members have

raised. We will try and put in as many as we can.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA(Bankura): Are you allowing a discussion on the Junior Engineers' strike?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: We will look into it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is the Home Minister making any statement on the killings in Delhi yesterday of two Councillors?

AN HON. MEMBER: Yesterday he made the Statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is he adding anything further to it?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: He should repeat it because we were not here in the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Has any development taken place, has anybody been arrested, identified? It is a serious matter.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): In my statement I have already made it clear that we have been able to get the identification of one of the possible assailants and one person has been apprehended. He is being interrogated.

12.26 hrs.

NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S.BUTA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980 in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980 in its application to the State of

Punjab of the Union Territory of Chandigarh".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): I wish to oppose the introduction of this Bill. It may be asked that why do you object to a Bill which is meant to strengthen the capacity of the administration to deal with terrorism. Sir, we have been seeing over the past few years that this Government is by steps taking legislative measures, a number of them, tightening up the security regulation and every time these Bills are brought before the House, the explanation given is that unless these powers are given to the police and the administration, it will not be able to curb the activities of the terrorists.

It is rather a matter of irony I should say that this Bill is being introduced today by the Hon. Minister within a few hours of the latest exploits by these terrorists-not of course in Punjab or Chandigarh, but their extended activities which have now become a more or less regular feature in the capital city also. Only yesterday in broad day light one Councillor and the brother of another Councillor were gunned down in South Delhi.

We all know what has happened. It has happened in previous cases also. The police is never able either to catch anybody or even to arrive at the scene of the crime within a reasonable short time. Yesterday also people there have complained-as we see in the Press as they had complained a month ago when a mass killing of people took place in Greater Kailash area at some birth-day party-that the police turned up after one hour, after one and a half hours or after two hours.

Therefore, I would like to ask whether these terrorist outrages which are mounting everyday are due to the fact that the administration and police have not got enough legislative powers to control them or to curb them. Is that the reason? We have got Disturbed Areas Act, National Security Act, Prevention of Terrorist Activities Act and so many Acts which I don't remember. There is already a whole armoury of legislations. But I am saying that this legislation is useless so

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 31.7.1987.

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

long as your administration is so inefficient and your intelligence system is utterly useless. The intelligence system is failing completely. No amount of laws you pass in Parliament are going to remedy that situation. This is only an effort by the Government to try to show to the people in the country that they are very serious in the matter of combating terrorism.

Sir, I would like to point out here that in a statement given by the Government in answer to a question they have said that during the period from 12th May 1987 to 25th July 1987- that means a little more than 2 1/2 months-233 persons including 22 policemen were killed due to terrorist activities in Punjab. This Bill meant to be applied to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh. These figures that the Government has given in the statement show as to what is the scale of these terrorist activities, how they have increased and spread over new areas. Of course, the Bill does not take into account the fact that Delhi itself has become an arena for terrorists coming from Punjab to come and operate here.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Because of too much pressure over there, they say.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: So this Bill in my opinion is completely useless. All it is going to do is to tighten up certain security regulations which are not implementable at all.

I would like to say one more thing. Sardar Buta Singh knows that one of the factors which is being utilised to instigate and inflame the minds of the Sikh boys in Punjab to resort to these acts of terrorism is the continuous propaganda carried on by the Extremists in Punjab including those inside the Golden Temple that a large number of innocent Sikh youth are being arrested, tortured and even killed by the Police. That is what they are saying. Of course, this has been contradicted several times by the Government and police side also. Mr. Riberio said two days ago that no innocent youth is being tortured and harassed. Nevertheless I am

convinced from talks which I had with Sikh friends and even those who are not pro-extremists they have also begun to believe it at least partly. This is the propaganda which is going on that innocent youth are being tortured, harassed and killed.

Sir, as you know recently when massacre of the bus passengers took place in Haryana and Punjab a note was left saying that if you continue to kill innocent Sikh youth then they will take revenge and kill 500 people for every innocent Sikh youth killed. This propaganda is going on. It has penetrated into the minds of a large section of that community. Therefore, when we bring these Bills we should at least try to see whether something can be done here. I am not prepared to give a guarantee for the police that out of 100 cases there is not a single case of mistaken identity or innocent fellow- not deliberately perhaps- being arrested, tortured and harassed.

Sir, the only safeguard in this Preventive Detention Act is this provision for review by the Advisory Committee which is included in the NSA also. This is the only legislative provision providing some safeguard against mistaken identity or harassment of innocent people. Advisory Committee is set-up by the Government. It consists of judges-either sitting or retired judges. There is no reason why Government should have any suspicion about the Advisory Committee appointed by itself. What do I find in this Bill which the Minister is now introducing? In this Bill, the powers and the activities of the Advisory Committee are sought to be further restricted and curbed. You are trying to restrict and curb the activities of terrorists. But in this Bill you are restricting the arena and the powers of the Advisory Committee itself by saying.....

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK(Panaji): Point of order, Sir, at the introductory stage, the scope of the discussion is very limited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make a brief statement.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you discussing the merits of the Bill or what?

Whether the House is competent or not is the only question to be seen at this stage. But the hon. Member is discussing the merits of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Guptaji, please be brief.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I don't know why the hon'ble Member is doing that. If the hon'ble Member wants to become the presiding officer of the House, he should apply to Mrs. Dikshit or somebody. I don't know to whom so long as you are there, Sir.

We are not talking something which is irrelevant. It is very important as it is affecting the liberty of citizens....(Interruptions)...I am only pointing out that in the National Security Act-as it stands at present before amendment-it says that:

"...the appropriate Government shall, within three weeks from the date of detention of a person under the order, place before the Advisory Board constituted by itthe grounds on which the order has been made....."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Guptaji, merits of the Bill cannot be discussed here. Anything regarding the competence of the House to legislate can only be discussed here.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Merits or the competence of the House is not the question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can discuss other things at the time of consideration of the Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is a fundamental question affecting the liberty of the citizens of this country.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You can discuss the Bill when the debate comes up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now they want

to change this. Please note this, Sir, that instead of "three weeks" from the date of detention, they want to make it "within four months and two weeks". "Four months and two weeks" shall be substituted. What is the point in this, I cannot understand. You don't even want these detenus to be produced before the Advisory Board which is constituted by you. Let the Advisory Board go into each case and decide. Then at least we have something to tell these people who are continually saying that all innocent youth are being harassed, arrested and all that. But you are saying something here which will only antagonise people more and add fuel to the fire. It will help the terrorists. It will not go against them. Therefore, Sir, I am against this Bill because such Bills are quite useless - it is being proved-in controlling the situation.

Let them improve their intelligence system. Let them teach their administration and police to behave in a way which is required. Without that, all that is happening is that the terrorist activities are spreading all the time. Now, the people in Delhi are living in terror. Previously it was a matter of Punjab. Now nobody knows in Delhi whose life will go the next day. And what is done about it? Just by passing this Bill, they are not going to improve matters at all. I know this Amending Bill this will be passed because they have majority. But this will not satisfy anybody just like saying that we are going to hold elections in Haryana. So, we are putting Punjab under President's Rule as the people will feel more secure. But what is the response of the terrorists. to that ? We know and we saw what happened. Therefore, they should not try the short-cut method. It is not going to help. I am pleading, Sir, that the Advisory Board's powers to review these cases of detenus should be enlarged instead of being restricted so that we can answer the propaganda of the extremists that every case is being looked into impartially by an Advisory Board of judges. And only if they are convinced that man should be detained, then they are confirming the order of detention. Otherwise, they are recommending his release. But you are going in the opposite direction. This will only add fuel to the fire.

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

Therefore, I am opposing this Bill and it should not be introduced. Let them reconsider it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief. I don't want you to discuss the merits of the Bill.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill because mainly I agree with the points raised by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. What I want to say is that in our country there is no lack of rules, laws, regulations, etc., to curb the activities of the extremists or criminals. But the lack of will is there. That is proved again and again. Whenever there is a failure on the part of Government or Administration, they come before the House. With their majority, they bulldoze some Acts or pass some Bills. They promise that with that weapon every undesirable thing will be eliminated and everything will be okay even when the ink has not dried up, it starts to show its failure and it has been proved umpteen times that it is not the lack of our Acts, but it is the lack of will on the part of the administration and Government, which is responsible for failure and this is the story all over the country, specially in the terrorist-stricken places like Punjab etc. We are now told that because there is pressure in Punjab, therefore, it is spreading outside Punjab. This cannot be an argument. It is, in fact, surrender before the terrorist activities. It is going on every day. Sir, you are also an elected representative of the people like the Councillor, Metropolitan Council. He was sitting in front of his house and was killed. Like that anybody can walk into anybody's house and kill him. Can the Government guarantee that such amendment, or the draconian laws already in existence would be able to curb these things. Our objection basically is that the attitude of the Government is to constantly erode the fundamental rights of the people and they have always done that on one plea or the other. They have always taken the democratic rights of the people and have failed to curb the extremist activities. We think that if the Gov-

ernment have the will to contain and curb the terrorist and communal forces and not compromise with any such forces, and honestly implement them, the Government can sufficiently do it with the weapons that are already there in our laws. The failure of the Government is there because they have the lack of political will.

In view of what I have stated, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose the introduction of the National Security (Amendment) Bill. I oppose this as this Bill violates Article 22 of the Constitution relating to the fundamental rights of a citizen.

When the original Bill was introduced and passed in the 7th Lok Sabha, we all opposed it at that time. We observe that this type of legislative measures would not help to curb these terrorist activities, rather this measure would be misused. We have seen time and again that the State Government have misused the National Security Act even to curb trade union activities as was done in the year 1981 to curb the railway workers' strike.

There are already a number of draconian measures, black Acts in the hands of Government, like the Anti-Terrorist activities Act, Disturbed Areas Act, Essential Services Maintenance Act and the National Security Act. In spite of all these measures, the Government is not able to curb the activities, rather it has been admitted that there had been no improvement in the effective prevention of these activities and I doubt whether with this amendment, the Government will be able to curb the terrorist activities which are now spreading beyond Punjab to Delhi and other places. The President's rule was imposed on 11th May. Now it is under Central Rule. In spite of that, we have seen from 12th May to 25th July, that 23 persons (including 22 policemen) were killed. So, by imposing President's Rule in Punjab, situation has not been improved and I also doubt that this piece of legislation to increase the period of deten-

tion, without trial, without taking advice or opinion of the advisory council, without giving any information about the ground of detention, from 10 days to 15 days will help the Government to curb these terrorist activity. So, Government should not introduce this Bill and rather take other administrative and political measures to solve the problem of terrorism in Punjab and other areas.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Sir, many basic points have been already covered and I fully agree with the idea that making the law more and more strong, we just cannot effectively curb terrorism. Now, what is the admission by the Hon. Minister in the Bill itself when he said in the Statement of Object and Reasons, "Although the entire State of Punjab and the whole of Union Territory of Chandigarh has been declared as 'disturbed areas'. Under the relevant Disturbed Area Act there had been no improvement in the effective prevention of this activity. While the deteriorating law and order situation has necessitated the imposition of President's Rule in the State of Punjab. Further strong action was found necessary to prevent the terrorists from indulging in activities injurious to the security of State and the maintenance of public order. Now, this is the clear proof that the Disturbed Area Act or the President's Rule has not effectively curbed terrorism.

Now, we have this NSA law since 1980. We had an amendment in 1984 and now again they have come to extend the time by which they have to communicate to the person the ground for his arrest and to produce before the Advisory body. Now, Sir, it is violative of the basic tenets of Constitution; I cannot say the whole of the Constitution, because the Constitution over the years through amendments has been studded with many un-democratic sections, many un-democratic articles. So, they can set certain examples. But that is an exception and for that exception there are certain safeguards; that you have to produce the person before the Advisory Committee. Now, that time is being extended; that for 6 months you cannot just produce him. A very vital point

has been laid by Mr. Indrajit Gupta. How can you answer to that allegation that the person has been taken in the custody and the authorities are not partial? And can Government tell us that those who have already been in the custody for committing various offences, what kind of prosecution has been started for them and what punishment has been given to them. What is necessary is that this prosecutory machinery has to be stimulated and you just cannot inform, within a certain period of time that is already there, to the particular person as to what are the reasons, for what he has been arrested. I just cannot understand any more inefficiency than this.

Another point I want to say is that the difference between the 1984 amendment and this amendment is that in Article 14A(1) of this NSA Bill, Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, this was there in the original and in the 1984 amendment.

Now, they have added 'or any judgment, decree, or order any court or any other authority'. This has been added now. This means that the person is denied his right to appeal to the court. We have seen in many cases, when they approached the courts, the courts have ordered their release. They gave their verdict that the arrests were not proper. Now you are taking away that right from a person to appeal to the court. What can be more repressive than this?

We all want to fight terrorism and we have to take necessary action in this regard. But this psychology of resorting to more and more stringent laws by itself will not be helping in any way. We have to utilise the existing powers effectively and implement the provisions properly. Our machinery to prosecute the offenders should be strengthened and exemplary punishment should be given to those who are committing heinous crimes. This is the need of the hour. Sitting in the North Block or the South Block and passing more and more stringent laws will not help.

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]
I oppose this Bill.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I oppose the introduction of this Bill on constitutional grounds because this Bill is violative of the Fundamental Rights. Now Sir, many points have been covered by our friends and I would like to speak only a few words on how this law is being extended and is being used for violation of Fundamental Rights. I will give you just one example.

Under Section 14(a) which is being proposed, relaxation is being given with regard to the Advisory Committee, etc. What are the provisions for which this is being applied? It is stated herein that if anybody acts in any manner prejudicial to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, then he can be detained. In 1982, Government had defined certain essential services and description for 14 different kinds of essential services was given in the list. And in the last clause, they have added 'any service in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State not being a service specified in any of the foregoing categories can be an essential service'. That means, everything under the sun can come within the definition of these 'essential services'. If this is not a violation of fundamental rights, what else can this be?

All these provisions are going to be counter-productive. These measures are of no help in Punjab. I would rather point out that the Minister and the ruling party should use their powers in a different manner. And I would like to give the example of what our own Party is doing in this regard. Though our party in Punjab is a small one, from 28th June onwards, for ten days we took 14 *Jatras* covering 2,000 villages in Punjab. Some of these villages are strongholds of terrorists. Braving all circumstances, we covered these villages and appealed for peace. Despite the fact that our comrades, other people and sometimes even whole families are being murdered, we had undertaken this task. Despite the murderous attempts, we did not shrink from our responsi-

bility. Our friends from CPI(M) also helped us in a big way. I would rather invite the attention of the ruling party as well as the other parties to their duty in rousing the people to stand against this heinous crime of terrorism which seeks to disrupt our country. This is the answer to terrorism and not abridgment of fundamental rights as is being proposed in various permutations and combinations of this National Security Act.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill at the stage of its introduction.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not go to any political side because we will have an opportunity when the Bill is discussed. But I oppose the introduction, on the ground that this Amendment is violative of the provisions of the Constitution and beyond the legislative competence of this Parliament. My reasons are that this amending provision-Section 14A(1)-is sought to be amended and 14A states that:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, or in any judgement, decree or order of any court.....a person may be detained for the defence of India the security of India, the security of the State, the maintenance of public order" which covers everything under the Sun.

In such detentions, the opinion of the Advisory Committee will not be necessary. It is not necessary if the detention is for a period of three months or the maximum of six months.

This provision, it appears was struck down by the courts, if I am correct. Because in your amending Bill which you have given, there is no mention of Section 14A. It is not there in the original Act which you have produced. But whatever it is, what we are trying to do by this Amendment is that even if the judgement is given declaring 14A as violative of fundamental rights even then, 14A will be applicable. That means we are trying to exercise a judicial function on giving a judgement. This is what we precisely tried to do in the Indira Gandhi's case when we

passed a Constitution Amendment by amending an Act and saying that the judgement of Allahabad High Court was null and void and that part of the amending Act was declared null and void by the Supreme Court because we have the power to legislate but we have no effective power to act as a judiciary and say that the particular judgement of a court will not be operative. If we feel that a particular interpretation by a court is not correct, we may give the modality of the entire Act by giving different interpretations.

My second objection is that by an Act we cannot encroach upon the fundamental rights. If a particular provision of the Act violates the fundamental rights and thereby becomes null and void, can we pass an Act and say that the Court will have no right to declare this Act as violative of the fundamental rights, or even if it is declared as invalid being violative of the fundamental rights, that will not be affected?

I do not know how this Parliament can pass a law, an ordinary law, by saying that even the Courts will have no right to declare a particular provision of an Act as violative of the fundamental rights. This we do not possess by virtue of an ordinary law making power.

My third objection is that this is violative of Articles 21 and 22. Let us not forget. I do not know that there is a possibility that because of this, the original National Security Act itself, may be declared as *ultra vires* because the Supreme Court and the other courts, right from the beginning, have been very loathe and very reluctant to permit encroachment on the individual's freedom by these laws.

It is because the preventive detention law by itself, is a lawless law and you cannot curb lawless activities by lawless laws. In fact, I may point out that Mr. Patanjali Shastri in the Supreme Court declared in the first preventive detention law as a sinister looking fissure which is tensely out of place in the democratic which vests personal liberty with sacrosanctity. But if because of the contin-

gencies, these Preventive Detention Acts were declared valid, because of the safeguards, the courts in all these judgements upheld that though fundamentally and on principle preventive detention was against these Articles 21 and 22 or against the principles of democratic polity and because of these safeguards mentioned in the Act—that means, the enquiry by an Advisory Committee and the various safeguards—we held the Act as valid. But by this provision we are saying that there will be no necessity to give grounds for four months and two weeks and that detention can be held to be justified and legal even if the courts decide to the contrary under Section 14A, I believe. we have no power to pass a similar Section.

13.00 hrs.

That is why, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is Section 14A and the conferment of power, namely, that the reference to the Advisory Board is extended to four months and two weeks or that a person can be detained for more than three months. Article 22 clearly says:

"No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(a) an Advisory Board consisting of...." etc. etc. Therefore, I submit, Mr. Deputy Speaker, in respect of Section 14A which says that no judgement will be operative—even a judgement declaring an Act violative of the Fundamental Rights—that we cannot pass a law, an ordinary law. We can make a Constitutional amendment. But an ordinary law passed by this Parliament has no power to over-ride the Fundamental Rights, No power to undo the judgement of the court. And, therefore, this law is beyond the legislative competence of this Parliament,—its amending power. And that is why I oppose the introduction.

So far as the other parts are concerned, as I said, by lawless laws you cannot prevent lawless activities—and I will deal with those

[Sh. Dinesh Goswami]
provisions at the appropriate time when the Bill comes up for discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): At this stage, I believe I am called upon only to answer the objections raised on the ground that the Bill violates the Constitution, and that Parliament does not have the legislative competence to make a law of this nature.

As I listened to the submissions made by hon. Members, I believe the criticism is really in respect of Section 14A which is being introduced in this Act. The other provisions merely extend the time limit which is provided for in many Sections. For example, if you will kindly see the Bill, the crucial section is Section 3 of the amending Bill, and the attack is really on the first portion of that Bill. In Clause 2, various time limits have been extended by a few days. For example, in Section 3(4), the words "ten days" have been replaced by the words "fifteen days".

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
Why?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer. You must be patient. You are here to ask why. I am here to answer why. But you must listen.

"fifteen days" have been extended to "twenty days", "seven days" have been extended to "fifteen days", "ten days" have been extended to "fifteen days", "three weeks" have been extended to.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That is very important.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): You can take this up after lunch, unless you are going to finish within ten minutes.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will finish within seven minutes.

These periods are being extended because of the special administrative difficulties one faces in Punjab today. For example, the courts have held that strict compliance with such a law is necessary. Even if we delay by one day in delivering the grounds of detention, even if we delay by one day the sending of the report to the Advisory Board, the detention falls to ground; and then to re-detain the person on the same grounds becomes very difficult. Because of the extreme pressure under which the Punjab Administration is working now, it is necessary to give them a little more time, to comply with the administrative requirements. That is why small extensions have been provided for in the periods which are there in the original National Security Act. I do not think there is any question of unconstitutionality or legislative competence touching upon these small extensions.

We can argue: "If you can do it in 15 days, why can't you do it in ten days?" My answer is: "Of course, we will try to do it in ten days; but because we find that there are serious administrative difficulties, we want a little more time from Parliament. But our endeavour will be not to do it on the 15th day, not to do it on the 20th day; but our endeavour will be to do it as quickly as possible. This is purely an administrative problem."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You said three months.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will answer it. That is a separate argument. I will have to deal with that.

The burden of Mr. Goswami's argument, and that of the other hon. Members is that Section 14A is unconstitutional because it violates Article 22(4) of the Constitution. Kindly see Article 22.

The scheme of Art. 22 is this. Under Art. 22, clause 2, it is stated as follows:

“Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours.”

That is the general rule and clause 4 is an exception to clause 2 clause 4 reads as follows:

“No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless an advisory board has reviewed his detention.”

Therefore, there is the rule of 24 hours and there is clause 4 providing that in a law of preventive detention, you need not produce him within 24 hours; you can detain him for a period of three months; and if the Advisory Board has not reviewed that detention within three months, it will fall to ground. But then what the hon. Member has overlooked is that clause 7 is an exception to clause 4. (*Interruptions*) You kindly see clause 7. You have not seen it Shri Saifuddin Chowdharyji. It reads as follows:

“Parliament may by law prescribe—
(a) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (a) of clause (4)”.

So, clause 7 is an exception to clause 4. Parliament can make a law under clause 7 giving power to government in specified cases, enumerated cases the power to detain beyond three months and not for comply with clause 4. Now, really, there is no maximum limit. Here you may kindly look at section 14(A). It is not as though we have said that he will be detained beyond three months without any limit at all and without going to the Advisory Board. We have no doubt resorted to clause 7 to go beyond three months, but we have imposed an outer

limit of six months. This clearly falls under 22(7). This law is competent under 22(7)). On the merits of the law, we will debate and that we will answer. At the moment, on competency, this law is absolutely competent under 22(7). You may ask me why do we say notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment etc. I am conscious of that; that is because old clause 14(A) was struck down by a Division Bench of the Punjab High Court in a criminal writ petition No. 752 of 1985. They held that 14(A), as it stood, did not strictly comply with the requirement of 22(7). In fact, the reasoning of the learned judges is - I say it with great respect - that merely enumerating (a) to (e) in clause 14(A) would not satisfy the requirement of 22(7). Now, this is purely a legal question. We no doubt lost the case in the Punjab High Court we have filed an appeal to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has in a special leave appeal criminal No. 3838 of 1985 by order dated 20.12.85 - the Bench consisted of the Chief Justice Justice Madon and Justice Oza-had stayed the implementation of the judgment of the High court holding 14(A) is invalid. Therefore, the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. Whether the existing 14(A) falls under 22(7) or does not fall under 22(7) is a matter pending in the Supreme Court. If it is found that 14(A) does not satisfy 22(7), we will have to come forward with an amendment of 14(A). But we are advised, our legal advice is that 14(A) is perfectly within 22(7) and there is no infirmity and we will argue this matter before the Supreme Court. But there is no question of legislative competence arising at this stage because 22(7) contemplates a law to be made by Parliament exceeding three months and 14(A) is such a law.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: As far as the legislative competency is concerned, can you say that a particular judgment will not be operative? If that is so, then you are acting as a superior court.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, that is not correct. Hon. Members know, and hon. members certainly have access to legal

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

advice also. Parliament has the power to pass a validating law; a validating law can override a judgment of court except that it has to validate and cure the infirmity.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Even in a fundamental right 8.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: A number of validating laws have been passed. Land legislation had been struck down. We have passed validating laws. A validating law is a well-known parliamentary instrument. We can pass a validating law. But then the question is academic here because we really need not validating any case which arose under the old 14A. We are now re-introducing 14A. We really need not validate anything which happened before. In the particular case a particular detention has been struck down on certain grounds. We need not really validate anything which happened earlier, but we have absolute power to pass a validating law. I can give you hundreds of examples of a validating law.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: You are not validating.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I feel that you are not validating.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is the answer to Mr. Goswami.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I know.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: So, Mr. Goswami's point has been answered.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: that is a bad law because you are enacting a law under the shadow of a supreme Court stay order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is not correct.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Your point-I am sure you agree with me-is that we are really not validating. We have the power to pass a validating law but here we are really not validating anything because we do not have to validate. It is prospective. 14A is

prospective, up to 1988 June, one year from the date of the Ordinance. But we are entitled to say that 14A is valid because 14A was introduced by Parliament, 14A has no doubt been struck by the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court but that judgment has been stayed. Therefore, the merits of 14A whether it falls under 22(7), is a matter to be decided by the Supreme Court.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You are resting on the stay order.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not resting on the stay order. I am resting on parliament's power to make a law under Article 22(7), I am now coming forward asking you to make a new 14A for a period of one year. I am not resting on the stay order. I am mentioning the stay order to say that the matter is not final, the matter is still in the Supreme Court. The final court has not pronounced that 14A is invalid. If the supreme Court says that 14a is invalid, then 14A will go. I am resting my Bill.....

I am sorry. I said two years. It is wrong. It is only one year. June 1987 to 1988. Two years is wrong.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: How will the Supreme Court inquire into the new 14A, when you have said, "Notwithstanding anything contained in 14A will be operative? Because, if the Supreme Court says tht 14A will show that the judgment of the Supreme Court is not operative,

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This, "notwithstanding anything, etc., " refers to the judgment of the Punjab High Court.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: How?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is the only judgment which struck down 14A. We cannot forget the history behind the legislation. Kindly listen to me. When a High Court strikes down a particular provision and now we say, "Notwithstanding anything in that judgment,....."

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: That judgment?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That judgment is the Punjab High Court judgment. That judgment had struck down a particular detention made before the 8th of June, 1988. We have said "notwithstanding anything is that judgment" you can make a detention under section 14A. Now this judgment is under appeal to the Supreme Court. We have the power to make a validating law. Of course, we are not really resting it on the validating power. The power is there. We are resting this Bill on 22(7) read with Parliament's power to make a law. We are making a new law. The old 14A was struck down but the judgment has been stayed and a new 14A has been added again. Whether 14A is valid or not, will have to be eventually pronounced by the Supreme Court.

Sir, I am absolutely clear in my mind and we have legal advice, that Parliament has the competence to make this law. Whether the law is valid or not—not the competence—whether 14A as it is worded now is valid or not will be decided by the Supreme Court. So, the question really does not arise. Now, we can debate the merits of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union Territory of Chandigarh."

The motion was adopted.

S.BUTA SINGH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE. NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1987.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(S.BUTA SINGH): I bet to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate leg-

islation by the National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT) BILL- CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Bill further to amend the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gratuity and provident fund are two such items on which the future of a worker depends. It is well known that these two are the source of malpractices and dishonesty in the industrial establishments. You may make any law. They will find out some loop-holes in it and the poor worker is always the victim.

You propose to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, according to which the establishments engaging more than ten workers shall make payment of gratuity to the workers. But you must have seen reports that some establishments which engage 400 or 500 workers are avoiding payment of gratuity because they have appointed only nine or ten workers on permanent basis and the rest are shown as casual workers. Their plea is that only the casual workers work, so why should they employ permanent workers? The provisions of the law are mostly implemented by the State Government machinery. Government machinery is not

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]
competent enough to detect this malpractice. They do not employ workers on permanent basis. The workers are compelled to work for short period and on different assumed names. What I mean to say is that why can't we make a legislation dispensing with the condition that is shall be applicable only to the establishments employing more than ten workers.

Secondly, the electronics industry has become so advanced that only five or seven persons can achieve production worth millions of rupees. These five-seven persons help the factory owners to earn millions of rupees but they themselves remain paupers through out their life. What type of justice is it? This law has to be changed in the new context. It must be practical and beneficial to the workers under all circumstances.

You take construction industry. It was being discussed during question hour. Lakhs of workers are working in this industry, whether they are from Bihar or U.P. or Rajasthan. The modus operandi is that particular workers are shown to have worked for only five or ten days. After this period, they are shown to have been substituted by other workers. These tricks are played to avoid payment of gratuity and provident fund to them. It is in the know of all us. Still, we keep silent. People have become millionaires through the hard work of these labourers but these construction labourers, people working in building works, are deprived of their rightful gratuity and provident fund.

Earlier also, I had said in this house that in hon. Minister should bring a comprehensive bill incorporating all the labour laws and all the aspects of labour laws. It should protect the interests of all concerned.

By this amendment you propose to raise the ceiling from Rs. 1600/-p.m. to Rs 2500/-
- The people engaged in organised industry are getting more wages but those who are in unorganised sector, are suffering. They neither get due wages nor provident fund and gratuity. Today, even a petty peon is getting Rs. 2500/-p.m. Therefore, my sub-

mission is that to limit the mount to Rs. 2500/- is not justified. The limit should be enhanced to Rs. 3000/-p.m. so that middle class Managers are also covered. This will induce the employer to raise the salary to Rs. 2500/-p.m.

You have also provided that the whole payment will be made in lumpsum and that at the time of retirement or when an employee leaves the company, he will get 20 months pay i.e. Rs. 50,000/-. But this amount of Rs. 50,000/- will have little value when he retires at the age of 60 years because of inflation. Therefore, the limit of Rs. 50,000/- enhanced to Rs. 1 lakh and be exempted from income-tax. This is a very important aspect and I have a practical experience of this.

What happens is that when a worker or some middle-rung Manager retires, he gets many other benefits in addition to this amount of Rs. 50,000/- which taken together attracts heavy income-tax and 60 percent of the amount is deducted towards income-tax. You should make such provision as would allow him more benefit. If you accept, I would like to make a suggestion. You deposit the amount of gratuity in some fund and purchase units of the Unit Trust. Don't give this amount in his hand. He will get a handsome dividend every year. You can also create Unit Trust by formulating housing schemes. Everybody wants to have a house. This will solve his housing problem. Whenever he wants to acquire a house on hire-purchase basis or wants to purchase a flat, at that time this scheme will help him. I would suggest that he should be exempted from payment of income tax while purchasing a flat for or house. The crux of the problem is that he should get full benefit of his hard earned gratuity amount.

Regarding insurance cover, you have stated that establishments employing 500 or more workers will be covered. I suggest that it should be extended to all irrespective of strength of workers.

I have come across one more practical difficulty. As in the case of provident fund

the employers deliberately avoid making nomination, for payment of gratuity and when a worker retires after 50-30 years of service, he is told that he has not made any nomination. In this way, the amount is left with the employer. So, I will request you to make a law to provide for compulsory nomination for gratuity as you have done in respect of provident fund. The nomination may be in the name of his wife or son or it is distributed among three-four persons. What I mean to say is that the benefit should go to the family of the worker and not to the employer.

For example, take the Bidi Industry. There, the people have earned crores of rupees, but if you ask the owner of a Bidi Factory, he will say that there are not even five workers with him. So you can imagine how inadequate this law is. We talk of welfare of workers but allow his hard-earned money to slip out of his hand. Therefore, the time has come to give a serious thought to this matter. There is need to bring a comprehensive bill covering provident fund, compulsory insurance, health scheme, gratuity and all other welfare schemes. This piecemeal legislation will not do.

In the end, I would like to say that we should try to ensure that the benefit of gratuity and other schemes goes to those who are entitled to it.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): The hon. Minister has brought forward a Bill, a piece of legislation on the scheme for payment of gratuity.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): It is a maiden speech after suspension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every day, every one is making a maiden speech, i.e. the first speech.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: But I think what has been suggested in the Bill is a marginal benefit for the workers. A comprehensive Bill

is actually needed so that the non-Government workers in particular should get more benefit and their financial and other security after retirement can be maintained.

In the Government Sector, the Government employees are getting pension besides gratuity. So, after retirement the Government employees have the security till death. But in the private sector the workers get gratuity only. The quantum of the gratuity is also meagre. My proposal, therefore, is that the Minister should bring a comprehensive bill to protect the Government workers from their plight, from their starvation and from the present state of affairs.

The original Bill was passed in 1972. It has been said that gratuity is to be paid on superannuation, retirement or resignation if the worker completes five years continuous service'. I feel, this period of five years of qualifying service for getting gratuity seems to be unjustified.

For bonus and provident fund, the qualifying service is one year. If in the case of Provident Fund and bonus the qualifying service is one year, why not reduce this qualifying five years service to one year in respect of gratuity payable on superannuation, retirement or resignation?

I find no logic in this. Sir, it has been mentioned that for entitlement of gratuity, a qualifying service of five years is necessary. My request to the Hon'ble Minister is that he should consider this point and reduce the period of qualifying service from five years' to one year.

Another point is that the concept of gratuity has changed. The present Act was enacted in 1972. Between 1972 and till today, concepts of wage and services have undergone a sea change. But the concept of gratuity still continuing in the same old way as it was in 1972. If any worker wants to get the gratuity, he has to complete either 75% or 240 days compulsory service in a year. That is the crux of the problem. Is it possible for a worker to complete a continuous serv-

[Sh. Ajoy Biswas]

ice of 240 days in a year or 75% of the total working days in a year? The employers always try to break the services of the workers after two month or three months or four months of their continuous service. They even break their service after 7 or 8 days of their continuous service and again the workers are taken into service. Under these circumstances, they will never complete a continuous service of 240 days in a year. I know many workers have been woking for 8 or 9 years. But they have not completed during these 8 or 9 years' period a continuous service of 240 days in a year. If the hon. Minister wants to save the workers from the clutches of the employers, I propose that this provision should also be amended, that is, 75% or 240 days of continuous service in a year should be changed to 50% or 150 days in a year.

My next point is about the calculation of the gratuity. Now, gratuity is calculated on the basis of 15 days' wage for each year after completion of 10 years' service. I think it is very meagre. At the same time, I know that you are raising the ceiling upto Rs. 50,000. But many workers get only Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000 or 4000 as gratuity. Now, this rise in ceiling will not change the position. I would therefore submit that the workers should get one month's salary for each year of service rendered by him in lieu of 15 days' wage. Otherwise the workers who are getting low wages will not get any benefit in their quantum of gratuity. It will remain as Rs. 2000 or 3000 or 4000. So, my request is that the basis of calculation of gratuity should be changed and it should be equivalent to one month's wage for each year of service.

My next point is that you have raised the ceiling of entitlement of gratuity from Rs. 1600 to Rs. 2500. But, Sir, it will not improve the situation. The maximum period fixed for calculation of gratuity is 20 month's wages. If you calculate taking into account the new ceiling of Rs. 2500 multiplied by 20 months' wages, you will arrive at a figure of Rs. 50,000.

So, what you have done is, you have

raised the ceiling up to Rs. 50,000/-. But many workers, particularly in the public sector and other industries are getting more than Rs. 2500/-. According to the provision if any worker is to get Rs. 2700/-, then he is not entitled to the gratuity. so, my proposal is that the maximum gratuity should be Rs. 50,000. But you should ensure that no worker is deprived of the gratuity and every worker gets at least 20 months' wages as gratuity. If you ensure that, then all the workers will get proper gratuity.

My last point is about the harassment for the payment of gratuity. In the case of provident fund there is a Provident Fund Commissioner and the employers are bound to deposit the money in the provident fund accounts maintained by the Provident Fund Commissioner. In spite of that, many workers are having trouble in getting back their dues after retirement. More than that, if any worker retires, there is no guarantee about his gratuity even in the public sector concerns. In 1987, about Rs. 50 lakhs are due from the public sector, as gratuity. If this is the position in the public sector, what will be the position in the private sector? In respect of poorer section of the workers, if the employers are not interested to give gratuity after their retirement, it is not possible for the poor workers to go to the court. So, my suggestion is that like the Provident Fund Commissioner, you have to set up another Board another type of such organisation, and employers should deposit the gratuity of the workers in the Fund maintained by that Board, so that the workers will get the gratuity from that Fund, not from the employers. You can utilise that fund for the development of the country. After completing 30 years of service, the worker will get the gratuity from that Fund. So, the amount of gratuity each worker is to get can be taken from the employer in advance and deposited in a fund and that can be utilised for the development of the country. By this, we can also ensure the workers payment of gratuity in time. So, I hope you will bring a comprehensive Bill in the near future to save the workers from the clutches of the employers.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Payment of gratuity (Amendment) Bill wholeheartedly.

Sir, this is going to add another feather to the cap which our hon. Labour Minister is putting on his head. During the last few months there have been a number of such welcome legislative amendments having been brought forward by the hon. Minister in charge of Labour Sir, this is, in fact, a simple Bill intended to improve different provisions existing in the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. And these amendments have been proposed on the recommendation of the Conference of Labour Minister held, I think twice before this, in 1982 and 1983. In fact, that way it should have come earlier, but of course, better late than never. In 1987, this Bill has come up for discussion and this is going to be passed and I congratulate the Minister for that.

Sir, the payment of gratuity is at present restricted to employees drawing wages up to Rs. 1600/- per month and the same is subject to a ceiling of 20 months' wages. Through this Bill, this wage-limit is going to be enhanced to Rs. 2500/- If you recall, earlier we had passed such a provision. We have made such a procession by way of an amendment, as proposed by the hon. Minister, in the Bonus Act. As far as Bonus is concerned, earlier the limit was Rs. 1600 and that was raised to Rs. 2500/- So, now it is at par with that provision. I would suggest that all such Acts, with relevant provisions wherever they do exist, should be amended. There is nothing to discuss about it. Of course, it is a question whether it could be enhanced will further. It could still be raised. Anyway, in the Bonus Act, we have extended the limit up to Rs. 2500/- and it is going to be at par with that. This is a welcome feature.

Secondly, the amount is raised to Rs. 50000 now. It is subject to a ceiling of 20 months' wages at the rate of-as the hon. Member Shri Biswas earlier said-Rs. 1600. The total comes to Rs. 32000 for 20 months.

Now, it is at the enhanced rate. The new amount will be Rs. 50000/-. There will be no difference. It can still be made higher. In this connection, I would like to give some suggestions about the existing ceiling of 20 months' wages. On what basis was it arrived at? The calculation is made on the basis of 15 days salary for a working year. Based on this calculation, if a worker puts in 40 long years of service, he will be reaching this limit. The highest limit is Rs. 50000/- that is, 20 months' wages. This he will be entitled to get only after putting in 40 long years of service. The question is: how many employees are privileged enough to work for such a long period? I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister through you, Sir, to the Bonus provisions as existing in the Bonus Act. It has been fixed at 8.33 per cent, i.e. a month's salary. The minimum payable bonus is a month's salary. Why not this also be kept at par with that i.e. the 15 days wages and in that case it will be doubled. As far as the non-seasonal establishment is concerned, it is for 15 days. In the case of seasonal establishment it is as low as 7 day's wages. Naturally, this 7 days wages will be doubled; 15 days wages will be doubled. It may be as we are now keeping at par with the Bonus Act in which the limit is Rs. 2500/-. This should also be at par with that provision.

Further, the Central Government employee gets this gratuity up to a maximum of 16 1/2 months salary. There is also some disparity between the two. This could be made up. About the period, unless an employee puts in a continuous service of 5 years, he is not entitled to gratuity. This is also on the higher side. You know, Sir, we have a large contingent of casual workers and the nature of work is permanent. The organisations are permanent. The Railways and the different public sector undertaking, have got permanent nature of work. Such establishments are on a permanent basis. But to avoid or to debar the working class employees from getting the benefits they engage many workers as casual workers. As you know, after some time they do away with their services and after some time they

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]
again recruit them. That way also, if a worker has put in one year continued service, I suggest, he should be entitled to gratuity.

About the time limit, a very welcome provision has been made. But we know that the entrepreneurs, particularly the private industrialists, try their best to avoid making payment and they engage themselves in delaying tactics. Now there is a penalty. The penalty is that if, after such a payment has fallen due, they do not pay the gratuity within 30 days, they will have to pay interest, and the interest is only simple interest. This does not seem to be a punishment at all. As you know, many of these industrialists, entrepreneurs, employers, just manage not to pay and the amount that is liable to be paid, that is due to be paid, to workers is invested by them in more profitable ways. Therefore, a stiffer, a more stringent, punishment is called for. I suggest that it should be compound interest instead of simple interest. In fact, the rate should be fixed; the rate should be on par with the rate given for fixed deposits in banks. I would request the Government to consider imposing a more stringent punishment with regard to this so that the industrialists may not like to avoid payment to these people.

Provision is being made for compulsory insurance of employer's liability to pay gratuity under the Act or in the alternative for the setting up of a gratuity fund under the provisions of the Act in relation to establishments employing five hundred or more employees. This provision is welcome, but why is there this restriction on the number, that only when the working force is 500 or more, it will be applicable? Why not bring down this number to 100? I think, this number could be brought down to 100. This is my humble suggestion.

As I was saying a little earlier, this Bill adds another feather to the cap of our hon. Labour Minister. We have enacted several good and progressive laws. Several amendments which were awaited for long have been cleared by the House, have been passed by the House. But what about implementation? Much emphasis should be

laid on right type of implementation, on proper implementation of all these laws. I would suggest that there should be a monitoring system in his own Ministry as in the case of Provident Fund where it is monitored by the Provident Fund Commissioner. Unless there is adequate staff, adequate monitoring arrangement, whatever laws we may pass here, however lofty the ideals which we may cherish, will not really benefit the working force in the country.

With these words, I support wholeheartedly this progressive piece of legislation brought forward by our hon. Labour Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA(Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this subject of social security for our workers is frequently discussed in different forums, and the hon. Labour Minister knows that the trade unions have been making a number of suggestions over the years for the improvement and strengthening of the social security system in our country. I am sorry to find that most of those suggestions have not been incorporated in this amending Bill. Perhaps, the hon. Minister feels that we should proceed cautiously or something—I do not know what. But I find here that a number of hon. Ministers, irrespective of their political parties' allegiance, are making very similar types of suggestions for the workers' welfare in respect of gratuity scheme. That is a welcome thing because it shows that the welfare of the workers is in the minds of large number of our members and I would request the Hon. Minister to give more sympathetic attention to what has been said here.

This is a country in which the social security systems and funds available are adversely affected by two or three factors. One is the fact that there has been such a drastic erosion in the value of the rupee, the depreciation of the rupee. For example, you say you are laying down a ceiling of Rs. 50,000 for the gratuity which is payable to any employee. But, today actually this Rs. 50,000 is worth about Rs. 8,000 or so. If we take the Government calculation rupee is worth 16 paise or so. So, the man at the end of his service, even if he qualifies for the

whole of Rs. 50,000, in terms of actual value today it is not an adequate figure to provide for his retirement or his old age. So, I think this Rs. 50,000 does not have much relevance and this concept of ceiling should be removed. Why should there be a ceiling at all, I cannot understand? You are fixing a rate at which he gets gratuity. As long as he is in services, let him earn. There need not be any ceiling at all.

Similarly, this 20 months. 20 months and Rs. 50,000 comes to the same thing. There is no difference in the two. But for Rs. 50,000 the maximum amount for which he can be eligible at the rate of 15 days wages per month—it is a matter of arithmetic—a man will have to work for 40 years. If he completes 40 years at 15 days wages per month, then only he can earn Rs. 50,000. Well, who can work for 40 years? Nobody works for 40 years. It is too much. Therefore, I would say, please give a second look at this. These two ceilings, the Rs. 50,000 ceiling and 20 months ceiling, are really very unreal and have no relevance to the actual economic situation and the financial situation today. So, these ceilings in my opinion should be removed. There is no need for these ceilings. The removal of ceiling is not going to have an upsetting effect except that the employer, the private sector employer is reluctant to pay. They don't want to pay. That is all. I regret to find that unpaid gratuity is also mounting up as public sector units are involved in that also. I find from some figures that Rs. 58 lakhs of unpaid gratuity can be attributed to the public sector units alone. In the case of private sector, it must be much more. I have no figures with me. I don't know.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The Hon. Minister knows that in the case of provident fund and employees state insurance, a huge amount running into lakhs have been defaulted by the employer. It was deducted from the workers' wages but no deposit in the corresponding social security fund was made. I don't know whether in any other country, on such a large scale, this kind of default, this malpractice by the employer

of these funds which are contributions from the workers' wages are diverted by the employers for their own business and profitable purposes and workers are deprived. This is a very serious matter altogether and since the Hon. Minister is also frequently having to go and attend these ILO meetings and conferences where international standards for social security and so on are laid down and we are supposed to adhere to those, it is very necessary in any way to see that this kind of malpractices are firmly put down and also that implementation of whatever is good and positive in our legislation, is tightened up. For example I can tell the Minister what I find here and what they have incorporated in this Bill as the explanation. It reads that:

15.00 hrs.

"In the case of a monthly rated employee, the fifteen days' wages shall be calculated by dividing the monthly rate of wages last drawn by him by twenty-six and multiplying the quotient by fifteen."

This is a small point on which we have been agitating for so long. The question is whether you divide this monthly wage by 30 or by 26. When the matter went to Supreme Court, the Supreme Court held that it should be divided by 26 and not by 30 in order to work out the daily wage and then multiply it by 15. But you would be surprised to know perhaps; you should not be because I personally also have written several letters about a public sector unit in West Bengal, Braithwaite a well established and one time British owned big engineering concern which consistently refused to implement even that Supreme Court decision. They are continuing to calculate the gratuity by dividing the monthly wage not by 26, but by 30, while other units round about are doing the correct thing. Now you have put it as a clause here. I welcome that.

But you will have to tighten up your implementation machinery to see that this is really adhered to. Because what happens is

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

that the worst sufferers are the dependants of the workers who have retired earlier or may have died. I have seen before the gates of the Braithwaite factory in Calcutta that on the pay day a number of widows and dependants—the old fathers and mothers of the deceased workers just come and helplessly sit there before the gates of the factory and try to somehow or the other get their full share of the gratuity which is to be calculated correctly according to the law; but it is not done.

I support the other thing that some other Hon. Members have suggested that why should not you consider the rate of gratuity as 8.33% of his annual wage instead of 15 days per year. This is the thing which we have already accepted in the case of bonus. 8.33% works out to one month's wage. So, instead of 15 days wages, I also feel that the rate of gratuity should be raised to 8.33% which will be roughly one month's wages per year.

The qualifying period is now put as five years. I cannot understand this also. If somebody has worked for four years or four and a half years continuously, he is not liable to get gratuity unless he has completed five years. Why should he be put on a sort of probation? I don't understand it. What fault has he committed? I am totally against the qualifying period of five years. I think for the entire period of his employment, whatever it is, for the total period during of his employment, whatever it is, for the total period during which he has been an employee, he should be paid gratuity without any deductions on account of other things.

For example, some employers may suspend some workers and keep them under suspension for one or two years. They are often doing that. Often you find that workers are suspended and the suspension orders remain in force for two-three years. The employers are supposed to hold a domestic inquiry within the shortest possible time and either to withdraw the suspension or take any other action on it. But I think in a number of cases the workers remain in suspension for two, three or four years and when it comes to calculating the gratuity that he is

going to get, the whole suspension period is deducted from his service. This is not fair at all. This is worth looking into.

I would strongly plead with the Minister that for the entire period of his actual employment, he should be paid gratuity. There should not be any deduction.

I also support another Member's suggestion with regard to the interest that is payable by the employer for inordinate delay in paying the gratuity. This is a frequent complaint. Thousands of workers are complaining about it. They have retired, but they don't get their gratuity. It is not a question of 30 days only. If they get it in 30 days, they can consider themselves to be lucky. It is not 30 days, it may be 30 months also. Are the employers to be penalised for this at all? They are keeping their money with them; they are using it for their own business purposes. I regret to say that even the public sector units do this kind of a thing. I don't know why do they do it and what do they want to do with this money. So the penalty should not be payment of simple interest. The big employers will be willing to pay simple interest. They do not bother. They have got much money. The penalty should not be payment of simple interest but interest rate normally paid on fixed deposits in banks. After all the employer may be using the money for his profitable business. So why he should not be forced to pay fixed deposit rate?

Finally I would say that the Gratuity Trust Fund is a welcome suggestion in this new Bill. But it has been provided that this Gratuity Trust Fund is to be applicable to units only which are employing 500 or more workers. I think it is an arbitrary distinction. I do not see any reason why it should be applicable only to units which are employing 500 workers. I think it should be reduced to units employing 100 workers. Further these moneys should not be allowed to be somehow or other diverted for other purposes and the poor workers made to suffer.

Sir, these are some of the suggestions that I have to make. I suppose it is not possible to hope for any improvement in the Bill which has already come for discussion in the

House yet I expect the Labour Minister to give some assurance on the many positive and concrete suggestions which have been made. I hope action will be taken sooner rather than later so that further amendments can be brought about. It is not a difficult job otherwise in the next meeting with the trade union representatives he will have to face to face a lot of criticism.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill. I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill which intends to give wider coverage to workers. The amendment will benefit the workers though I strongly feel that there are some short-comings in this Bill.

The first thing is that time-limit has been fixed for the purpose of payment of gratuity. Secondly if the amount is not paid within the stipulated period the employer is liable to pay interest for the amount which is due to the employee. Thirdly this scheme of gratuity will help the working class. The amount of gratuity is equivalent to the pension paid to a retired government officer. So I feel very strongly that 15 days wages is very little. It should be raised to at least one month if not more. I would like to suggest that the scheme may be applicable to casual labour also. There are lot of casual workers in the public sector undertakings, railways and other government departments. So it is necessary that Labour Ministry should see that the services of the casual workers are regularised. This cannot be kept pending for long since they have already suffered for too many years.

Gratuity is paid subject to the ceiling of 20 months wages. This is ceiling or that was the ceiling. The limit of 20 months wages is proposed to be replaced by the limit of Rs. 50,000/-. I do not understand what is the basis of changing this replacement of the ceiling of 20 months to Rs. 50,000/-.

Apart from that, I again say that the gratuity should be shared at least on the basis of one month. A man is kept on proba-

tion for one year and he is entitled to get bonus. So why not an employee is entitled for gratuity after he completes one year? I feel a period of five years for getting gratuity seems to be rather on the high side.

It is mentioned in the Bill that interest will be paid on the amount of gratuity for the delayed period. Other hon'ble Members have suggested compound interest and all that. But I strongly suggest to you to amend the Bill or to frame some rules so that if the employer does not pay the money within 30 days, he should be punished. There is no punishment for the employer. When he pays even the interest, he is not paying from his pocket. He is paying from the workers' hard-earned wages. We should not forget that. Some punishment must be included so that the employer does not go scot free. Sir, I would like to say that many of the workers do not get their gratuity during their lifetime. What is the use of getting interest after their death? I strongly suggest again that punishment should be added either in this Bill or in some rules. A delay of four to five years for payment of gratuity is quite common. Sir, excuse me when I say that I may not be working in the trade union field. But I have seen a number of workers who did not get their gratuity during their lifetime. Their widows have complained to me.

Sir, I would like to say that a majority of the workers are illiterate. Many of them do not know what benefits they can get out of all these Acts. So, there must be some arrangement so that they know about all their claims and they do not suffer unnecessarily. Some protection to avoid them inconveniences is required.

Sir, it has been said that industries employing more than 500 employees will have the benefit of insurance. I think this is too upper a limit. I suggest that industries employing 50 persons may be permitted to have insurance for gratuity fund.

Nobody bothers about the seasonal workers. There is hardly any record also. Everybody is registered as 'temporary'. After working for 15-20 years, one remains a

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

temporary worker. I humbly request the hon'ble Minister that this problem must be looked into.

With my limited knowledge I have gone through this Bill a number of times and I find one thing lacking and that is that there is no provision for the small scale industry. Am I right or wrong, I do not know. The point is, Sir, in our country small scale industries are in large number and the time is coming when more small scale industries will be established in our country. So, the workers of small scale industry should get the benefit. In the village or in the small towns there are large number of small scale industries where workers are limited ranging from 5 or 6 to 9. So, I would request the minister to look into and give the benefit of the gratuity to the workers who are working in the small scale industries.

Sir, with these words, I support the Bill but I expect the Minister to consider the points mentioned by me and my other friends. So, I would request the Minister once again if not possible to include all this in Bill, in the next Session he should bring some other amendments and at least give some more benefits to the workers, who have suffered for a long time.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I broadly support the Bill. I think it is good as far as it goes, but perhaps it has not gone far enough. I would like to make some brief comments where I feel that the Bill is inadequate.

The ceiling has been raised from Rs. 1600 per mensem to Rs. 2500 per mensem. But the statement of objects and purpose of the Bill does not provide any rationale for this figure. If we take it that Rs. 1600 was the ceiling fixed in 1972 then in relation to the rise in the cost of living corresponding decline in the value of the rupee, the ceiling should have been at least Rs. 5,000 because between 1972 to 1987 the rupee value has certainly become 1/3 or even 1/4.

Sir, I find that the definition of the family

has been revised to include 'dependent parents of his wife'. Now, it is possible, the Hon. Minister has in his mind, to have a situation in which the in-laws are dependent upon the worker and, therefore, subsequent to his death may continue to be dependent. But this is a bit contradictory, if the workers in-laws may be dependent upon their own son or other children and, therefore, not dependent upon this particular family. That clarity is not there and, therefore, the language needs to be slightly revised.

Then, Sir, "20 months' wages" has been replaced by Rs. 50,000. One question is why this ceiling ought to be there. After all if a person has worked for more than 20 months or has a salary of more than Rs. 2500, in that case there should be no monetary loss. He should receive whatever is due to him, according to the principles laid down in the Bill. I find that this Rs. 50,000 ceiling is a rather unfair ceiling.

I would hope that the hon. Minister takes away the very concept of ceiling, but if he does not, this needs to be revised and I would prefer to have the earlier formulation, i.e. 20 months wages.

I certainly agree with the view expressed on the floor of the House that the limitation for the creation of the Gratuity Fund to establishment employing 500 or more persons is rather arbitrary. I can appreciate the fact that this concept cannot be extended to all establishments without any restrictions as to their size because every establishment has a certain accounting capability. Therefore, I would suggest that there should be a compromise and the ceiling should be limited to an establishment employing 100 persons or more. Hundred is big enough and with increasing mechanisation, we would have many more factories in which, while the output remains the same, the number of workers goes down. Therefore, I would suggest that for the creation of Gratuity Fund, this figure of 500 should be reduced to 100.

I have another comment on Section 7 of this Bill. It is not clear when it says, 'The

employer shall arrange to pay the amount of gratuity within thirty days from the date it becomes payable to the person to whom gratuity is payable'. It is good to have this limit. But my question is this. Since this amending Bill is to come into force on a particular date that the Government may appoint and publish, one does not know what happens to the claim for gratuity which became payable before this Bill comes into operation and has not been paid. So, I would suggest that if a particular claim for gratuity is pending on that day when this Bill or this provision comes into force, then this particular provision 'that it should be paid within 30 days and if it is not, then interest should be payable' should be made applicable to such cases also.

On Section 8, I am certainly in agreement with that view that the employer who has defaulted in the payment of gratuity should not be let off so lightly. He should not be permitted to use his employee's money. There should be a penal provision. I would suggest that when the government fixes the rate, it should keep in view that the rate should be somewhat higher, say, one per cent higher, than the bank rate prevailing at that particular time. I suggest this because in Section 8, it seeks to substitute the words 'at the rate of 9 per cent per annum' with 'at such rate as the Central Government may, by notification, specify'.

With these suggestions, I would like to generally support the Bill and express the hope that we shall continue to maintain the tradition of having an enlightened labour legislation in our country and we shall refine our social security system as we go along and as we gain more experience.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister of Labour for bringing this Bill in a very short time. There may be some shortcomings in it, but he has made efforts to update the labour

laws. It is a step in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman, there is no doubt that these efforts have helped the workers a lot and the industrial relations in our country have improved considerably over the past years. There was a time when we used to hear that the workers covered by Trade Union Act and Industrial Dispute Act had resorted to strike. But, Now if we go through the newspapers, we find that some doctors, teachers and engineers are on strike. This shows that today at least in those places, where Trade Union Act and Industrial Disputes Act are applicable, the atmosphere and the industrial relations are far better. The government employees have given notice of strike, the University teachers and engineers are on strike and the doctors have just called off their strike. They might not be registered under the Trade Union Act, but they are pursuing the lines of trade unions. Then, why don't you bring them also under any such Act'. If they come under the Labour Minister, their industrial relations can improve and their problems solved. I want to congratulate the hon. Labour Minister for his endeavour to improve the industrial relations in this country.

Sir, so many things have been said and all of us agree that you have made a good effort but it is not sufficient and is still away from our expectations. All have said something about the ceiling and you have enhanced it from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 2500/- but I want to point out that when the limit of Rs. 1600/- was fixed, there were very few executives it can be verified from the records of establishments who were drawing above Rs. 1600/-. So, almost all the workers were eligible to get this amount. Now, with upward revision of wage structure it was felt necessary to increase the limit of eligibility. The question of increasing the limit under Bonus Act came up, it was raised to Rs. 2500/-. Our base, our basic law and our basic approach of fixing the limit of Rs. 1600/-, are no more valid. There were very few executives at that time who were not covered and most of the workers used to

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]

get it. Therefore, either you raise the limit or scrap it totally. Under the existing limit of Rs. 1600/- only a few workers are benefited. Similarly, several hon. Members have spoken on the limit of 20 months and Rs. 50,000/- but no body has understood the complexity. I am surprised to note that our hon'ble Labour Minister has not seen the game of the capitalists. This is in fact bargaining between the workers and employers. It can be 15 days gratuity today and one month's gratuity tomorrow and you may also accept it now or it may be accepted in our next conference, but we have given the capitalists a handle to compel us to have talks with them for increasing the upper limit. If you continue the limit of 20 months salary, it will not solve the problem. You may say that one even does not complete 40 years service and therefore there is no meaning of upper limit. But I would like to say that these days nobody below the age of 18 years enters service. If a person gets employment at the age of 18 years and retires at the age of 58 years, only then he can complete 40 years service. Previously, people used to enter service at the age of 16 years or 15 years but the number of such persons is not much. Only two, three or four persons may be found who might have completed 41, 42 or 45 years service. Then what wrong have they done. Why should they be denied their gratuity for two-four years? In view of this I think this limit is not justified and you will have to reconsider it.

Now, all the hon. Members who have expressed their views on 15 day's gratuity are unanimous that 15 day's gratuity for a completed year of service is not justified from any angle under the prevailing conditions. You must reconsider it and raise it to one month. Similarly, all of them have spoken about the payments not being made on time and interest being paid if payments are delayed. I want to that this provision should be deterrent so that the employer is forced to make timely payment. If a person retires and dies, and his children do not get the gratuity, then what is the use of gratuity. Earlier, you had not provided for payment of interest and

such a provision has been made now but the workers are not going to benefit with this provision also if they were not made timely payment. We have so many concerns where a number of workers work.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pradhan, you may continue next time. We now take up Private Members! Business:

Shri Janga Reddy.

15.30 Hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Thirty Seventh Report

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th July, 1987."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 29th July, 1987."

The motion was adopted.

Now, Bills to be introduced - Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL*

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): I beg to move for leave to introduce a

Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and for welfare of agricultural workers.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and for welfare of agricultural workers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I introduce the Bill.

**ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION)
AMENDMENT BILL***

[English]

(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986."

The motion was adopted

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: I introduce the Bill.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (FIELD OF SELECTION, DOMICILE REQUIREMENT AND TRANSFERABILITY) BILL*

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for determining domicile requirement and transferability for public

employment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for determining domicile requirement and transferability of public employment."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

DESTITUTE AND POOR (MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION) BILL*

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance and rehabilitation of destitutes and poor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance and rehabilitation of destitutes and poor."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: I introduce the Bill[†]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL[†]

[English]

(Substitution of New Article for Article 263).

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 31.7.1987.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

(Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

DR. C.S. VERMA (Khagaria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of a new article 333A)

[Translation]

CH. LACHCHHI RAM: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

[Translation]

CH. LACHCHHI RAM: I introduce the Bill

15.34 hrs.

STATE OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU BILL

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the establishment of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I withdraw the Bill

15.35 hrs.

ERADICATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
BILL

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri G.M. Bantwalla on the 10th April, 1987, namely:-

"That the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country, be taken into consideration".

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1980 the number of such people as were either underemployed or were not employed at all, was above 16 crore. There were about 16 million unemployed people registered with Employment Exchanges in 1981 which has risen to 28 million in 1986, which shows that inspite of all of our programmes and efforts, the number of un-employed persons goes on increasing. It is also a fact that of the total number of unemployed persons, very few people go to employment exchanges for registering their names, because the rural people neither have this facility nor do they have this much of money that they could go to the cities and register their names. The unemployment problem in the country is gradually becoming a threat to our social, political and democratic structure and the Government and all of us must find a solution to this problem before it is too late. Otherwise we all will have to hear the consequences. If the people do not get some sort of employment, it will prove disastrous for the society as well as for the Government. The Government must come forward to tackle the problem. In this connection, I would like to suggest that all the people registered with the employment exchanges, should be given un-employment allowance. It has also been noticed that those people who are called for interviews are required to attend 10 to 15 interviews because it is very rare that one can get a job on the first chance. Therefore, they have to spend a lot of money in attending the interviews. I would suggest that either the Central Government or the institution which calls for interviews should bear the expense of candidates attending interviews on the lines of the Government of Haryana which has issued such orders. Since the sources with the Government are limited, a national fund should be set up for this purpose and those who can contribute, such as the people of private industries, should be compelled to contribute to this fund.

The main reason for unemployment appears to be that somewhere there is some

lacuna. On the one hand we claim that our industrial growth is increasing and on the other hand un-employment is increasing at the same proportion. There should have been some control over it, but just the opposite is happening. It means that somewhere there are shortcomings in our planning which are giving rise to un-employment. Or there are some shortcomings in our industrial policy and we have not been able to set up such sectors wherein people could be provided with employment. We have given several exemptions to the industrial houses in the name of modernisation, in the name of technology up-gradation and by taking advantage of these exemptions, they are adopting such methods as are responsible for rendering people un-employed every year. I would like to urge upon you to impose some restrictions in this regard. It should be mandatory on those who are given big loans that they should create employment potential proportionate to the amount of loan they receive from Government and financial institutions and they must not resort to retrenchment. Until you do this, and they continue to retrench more and more people in the name of modernisation, in the name of setting up of new technology, I am afraid, the un-employment problem will become more acute. According to the National Sample Survey, 80 percent people in the villages are un-employed. The condition of marginal farmers is very deplorable. You must improve their condition and give the agriculture a right reorientation. Until and unless you bring reforms in the rural lending system and strictly enforce the land reform laws, you cannot think of providing employment to the large number of unemployed villagers. I would like to submit that Government should take initiative in this regard and enforce the land reform laws strictly. Efforts should be made to formulate more and more programmes and policies for the welfare of marginal and small farmers. We spend huge amounts on R.L.E.G.P., N.R.E.P., I.R.D.P. or TRYSEM and such other programmes. But our objective to provide jobs to un-employed people is not being fulfilled. The main reason for that is that the machinery entrusted with the responsibility of implementing these

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

schemes, is not dedicated to the objectives. We have to ensure that the machinery working in the rural areas works with a sense of dedication and see that the loans granted for this purpose are paid in full to people and are properly utilised and the recipients should be able to support their families. There is a scheme to grant bank loans to educated unemployed. But the amount given is so small that they cannot make any profitable use of it. It has been observed that instead of any sign of improvement, the condition of the families of such educated unemployed persons is becoming more deplorable. The financial institutions should be asked to modify their policy of granting loans in such a way that loans become beneficial to people both rural and urban. Then only will we be able to solve the problem of unemployment. With these words I support the Bill of Shri Banatwala.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I express my thanks to the hon. Minister of Labour and the Department of Labour for bringing such an important Bill, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the un-employment problem in the country which is aggravating day by day. As several hon. Members have drawn attention towards this problem, the way big factories/establishments are being closed one after another, it is creating the problem of bread and butter for the labourers working in them and for their families and also for a large number of other people including shopkeepers of township areas. This problem is becoming more acute and complicated day by day.

I want to draw the attention of this August House towards Dalmia Nagar Factory where 15 to 20 thousands labourers were working. Due to the closure of this factory, lakhs of people are faced with the problem of employment and livelihood. Similarly, 4500 labourers were working in Japla Cement Factory. Due to closure of that factory lakhs of people have been affected. Not only that. A number of factories in Bihar have been

closed or are on the verge of closure. I also want to draw the attention of this august House towards Bhaily Refractory where 1500 labourers are working. When these labourers demanded the right of trade union, the management of the refractory started retrenching them and when they resorted to strike the management removed the workers from service, got them beaten by musclemen and instituted false police cases against them, besides perpetrating many atrocities on them. Not only this. The Labour Department has also been neglecting them and as a result their problems have aggravated further. Recently, when the management wanted to declare lock-out the Government granted permission. Similarly, when the management wanted the Government permission for declaring the strike illegal, Government granted that permission readily. And when the workers returned to work after having suffered all kinds of harassment, the management felt uncomfortable and began throwing them out of jobs with the intention of retrenchment. Today, the situation is that the factory owners have closed down their factories and one reason for it is that they want to evade taxes. They do not want their black money to be taxed which they spent on hiring goondas, or in framing criminal cases or for indulging in such other corrupt practices. I want that Government should make an impartial inquiry into their conduct so that the workers are able to get their rights. If the rights of the workers continue to get neglected in this manner all our efforts towards better planning will get jeopardised.

The problem of rural unemployment can be solved to a great extent by encouraging cottage, artisan and traditional industries. In the areas predominantly inhabited by adivasi and harijans like Chota Nagpur, huge mineral deposits are available and we can establish many small and large industries based on the minerals found there. I want to submit that traditional industries should be set up in those areas, as it will considerably help in solving the problem of unemployment. Cane baskets are widely used in the coal mines and in other mines. Crores of baskets are required in the mines. More-

over, no special skill is required for preparing such baskets. If the work of weaving cane baskets is encouraged it will provide employment to thousands of people and consequently help in removing their unemployment problem. I want to inform the hon. Minister that in the coal mines especially, a large number of bamboo mats worth crores of rupees are required. This work does not involve any special skill. Bamboo mat is an essential requirement in the mines. If we can make efforts to encourage this work a large number of landless labourers can be gainfully employed and we will be able to solve the problem of unemployment in the rural areas to some extent.

Crores of rupees are spent in buying material for tools' handles. The rural unemployed young carpenters can be employed in large numbers for making handles of spades etc. Similarly, there is the work of carpet weaving, tailoring, etc. The big organisations, for example, Bharat Coking Coal, Sindiri, Hatia or such other large establishments need uniforms worth crores of rupees. A large number of people can be gainfully employed if they are provided with tailoring work.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to be able to draw Government's attention to this issue.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): I am sure, unemployment is not a new problem. This House, in some form or the other, has discussed unemployment a number of times. It is not that with the introduction of a Bill by Mr. Banatwala or my addressing to the problem it is going to be solved. The problem is of a vast magnitude and despite efforts from all of us it may still remain unsolved for many years. It is a bitter truth which we cannot side-track.

Whenever a Member introduces a Private Member's Bill, the idea behind is to give to the Government a skeleton of a new law or to amend the existing law and to show as to

where the lacuna lies. There are some Bills with notional idea of amending an existing law or giving a new legislative idea altogether. But whenever legislative proposals are to be backed by financial proposals, then the matter is quite serious. Unless and until Mr. Banatwala shows in a clear and responsible manner how the legislation can be effective from all fronts, how the finance would come, what will be the additional taxation on the common man and all classes of people that will have to be imposed in order to give doles of unemployment, the Bill has no effect. A Bill can be drafted or the process of thinking can be done. But here more than the Bill as such, there is the financial aspect of this Bill. And the Bill is lacking in this regard altogether.

If you go to the clauses of the Bill, you will see that the substantive aspects of the Bill are left to the rule-making. If you see clause 7, it provides for making of rules on the rate of contribution to the Unemployment Insurance Scheme under section 6, the rate of unemployment allowance referred to in section 4 and different rates may be prescribed on the basis of qualification and skills, the necessary details of the unemployment insurance scheme. So, everything is to be decided by subsequent rule making power. Therefore, what is the idea of the mover? How the scheme is going to be adumbrated, how is the finance going to come, how we are going to eradicate unemployment by virtue of such a legislation, is not given in this Bill. Therefore, to that extent the Bill is incomplete or rather suffers from all the implied defects. Secondly, what is required today is not an effort to give dole or anything of that sort because this country cannot afford, however we may like. We will not like an unemployed person to go without any money in his pocket, we would very much like that he should have something in his pocket but presently, as per our economic status, this is just not possible for a big country like ours. So, what is to be done is to improve our employment system that is existing today. For instance, we have put a blanket ban on recruitment. I still do not know what is the rationale behind it. I have stated it

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

earlier also. Today the system is that every department has to apply to the Government to lift that ban on individual cases. If there are exceptional circumstances, then the ban is lifted. Therefore, I would say that we should not have a blanket ban altogether unless there are very strong reasons in a particular department where the staff is there very much in excess. Secondly, what is required is that in all the employment exchanges of the States and the Union Territories we have to see that corruption is minimised. I will not say that we should remove all sorts of corruption existing in all the exchanges because practically it is difficult to do so. It is very simple to make a statement to that effect. But I would say that whatever corruption is there in the employment exchanges, it should be minimised so that every person who is seeking employment knows what is his position in the register, by what time roughly his name is likely to be sent to the concerned department for interview, etc. so that people are taken into confidence. Thirdly, we have got laws on recruitment of all sections or all departments. Today litigations are in the courts because our recruitment laws are with flaws. If recruitment laws are clear, every man, right from the person who is seeking a job for a peon up to the man who is seeking a job in higher grade, knows what is the law which will give him employment. Then only we can educate our people. Then the discontent with respect to that will be very much minimum. Therefore, by doing this, we will be educating people on this aspect of employment. No doubt these are short-term things but if we implement these things, it will mean that we will be taking into confidence our people who are seeking employment, who are on the wait list. With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the time allotted to this Bill is over. Still there are two Members who have expressed their desire to speak on this Bill. Then there is to be intervention by the Minister and reply by the mover. So, I think we should extend the time by one hour. Already we have taken seven hours. So,

does the House agree that the time should be extended by one hour?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time is extended by one hour. Now Shri T. Basheer.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Eradication of Unemployment Bill brought forward by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, in its spirit. The unemployment problem is one of the biggest problems in our country. In every session we discuss so many problems with urgency—the communal situation in the country, the violence and soon. But I feel sometime that we do not give importance to this subject of unemployment as it deserves. We know the magnitude of this problem in our country. Our members of the Planning Commission are now finalising the broad parameters of the Eighth Five Year Plan. So, I hope they will consider this problem of unemployment as one of the major central elements in the development strategy of the Eighth Plan.

I had been a worker in the Youth movement of course in the Youth Congress and many wings associated with it. I know the feelings of the youngsters in the country, the educated people and uneducated rural youth. They are struggling for their bread. The figures of unemployment are increasing in a staggering manner. Our Sixth Plan has closed with a back-log of 12.3 million educated unemployed. The number of unemployed people in India at present is more than 30 million. It is increasing by half a million every year. The problem of underemployment is also there. It would not be wrong to say that we have mass unemployment. Everybody will agree that this mass unemployment is a threat to the harmony of our country. This mass unemployment can cause disruption in the socio-economic process of this country. So, the magnitude of the problem is very clear.

I do not want to take much time of this House. But I would like to point out if we do

not handle this problem with urgency then of course the future of this country will be very much bleak. Our young people are very much disturbed. We know many trends in the various parts of the country are very disturbing. The unemployment situation also contributes to such things.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to urge upon the Government that in a country like ours, a country which aims at socialistic society, right to work should be made a fundamental right. I would also like to point out that the Government must take the responsibility of providing at least one job for one family. I have said that this kind of "unemployment" can be called "mass unemployment". The mass unemployment could be solved only with the execution of projects and schemes on a mass scale so that mass employment is possible. Sir, we have introduced so many schemes like IRDP, RLEGP and self-employment schemes for the educated youth. These schemes help a lot in providing jobs to the rural poor. But these schemes alone will not help solve the problem on a permanent basis. It will help only temporarily to ease the situation but it will not be a permanent solution.

Sir, about self-employment scheme, I would like to say that poor banking service is a great concern for all of us. You will agree with me on this point that to create entrepreneurial spirit among the educated youth it is necessary that there should be cooperation and assistance from the banking system. The attitude of the banks is not satisfactory at all. It is very disappointing. So, the Government should take this into consideration and take steps to make the bank assistance and their cooperation available to the unemployed youth of this country.

Sir, I come from a State where unemployment rate is very high. I come from Kerala State. Sir, in Kerala, the number of the educated unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchanges, upto December 1984 is 24,58,000. I would also like to point out that only 11,500 persons were able to get job through Employment

Exchanges in one year. The job opportunities, I have to say, Sir, are at a ridiculously low rate in that State. I would also like to say that employment in farm sector in the State has reached a saturation point. So far as Kerala is concerned, the solution is rapid industrialisation of the State. So, I would like the Minister to keep this point in mind so far as Kerala is concerned.

Sir, in the Bill it is suggested that employment allowance should be given. I can say that the Kerala State is giving unemployment allowance for the unemployed persons. Similarly, some other States are also giving unemployment allowance. In this context, I urge upon the Central Government to come forward with a scheme to provide unemployment allowance to all the unemployed persons until they get employment.

With these words, sir, I join my colleagues in supporting this Bill.

[*Translation*]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Banatwala has presented a very significant Bill.

The number of unemployed people is constantly increasing in our country. In 1980 the total number of the people registered with the employment exchanges was 16.2 million which increased to 25.2 million in 1985. Thus, unemployment is growing at the rate of 62 per cent annually. Again, hardly 25 or 30 percent of our unemployed people get themselves registered and there are crores of unemployed people who have not enrolled themselves with the employment exchanges. In this Bill it has been proposed to provide unemployment allowance. I think the steps which the Government has taken or is taking to remove unemployment have helped in providing employment to a large number of people. The proposal of giving unemployment dole will be a heavy burden on the government exchaquer and it will increase inflation and result in price rise. On the whole, frustration will be many times more than the relief provided. Hence, I do not

[Dr. Chandra Shekhar Tripathi]

support this provision. Instead of solving the problem it will create new problems and the people will have to bear the burnt.

Regarding the measures initiated by the Government for removing unemployment, efforts should be made to remove the shortcomings wherever they occur and make them more useful. So far as the question of increasing social and economic tension on account of unemployment is concerned, I want to submit that as the number of unemployed people increases, criminal tendencies will also increase and that is why we should work with the maximum possible speed in this regard. In the employment programmes of the Government it has been seen that a definite ratio does not exist between productive and unproductive services and in the name of social welfare and law and order, unproductive services are being expanded while limiting the scope of productive services.

I do not agree with hon. Shri Banatwala on the point that imported and up-to-date technology will increase unemployment. This is not true because in the international market our products have to be competitive and economical. Only then will we be able to sell our products and earn foreign exchange. Hence, modern technology is required for our development and for having a balanced economy and maintaining our industrial reputation in the international market. But along with it we should not neglect our cottage industries which are essential for providing employment to crores of people.

I think, Government has made all efforts under the 20-point Programme, the Khadi Gramudyog programme and through such other schemes to provide employment opportunities to all the people living in the rural areas.

In this connection, I want to say that the industry whether it is the small scale or the large scale sector or the heavy investment based industry, all are facing acute power shortage. Take any industry in which crores have been invested and where thousands of

workers are employed. There are serious power shortages due to which two shifts are running instead of the regular three shifts or one shift is running instead of the regular two shifts. Therefore, Government should pay attention to the fact that unemployment is increasing due to power shortages and highest priority should be accorded to generation of electricity to reduce unemployment.

It is true that agriculture is a big industry in our country. But the reason of migration of rural population to the urban areas which induced Shri Banatwala to bring this Bill is that there are more employment opportunities in urban areas than rural areas. The development of urban areas has not taken place to the desired extent and the facilities are not available there to the extent these are available to the urban people. If all these facilities are made available there and the people get only a little lower wages than they are available in urban areas, large scale migration of labour to cities in search of employment will stop. This will help development in urban areas to the maximum extent and reduce population burden on cities.

In this connection, I would like to state that the Government should develop modern villages and some nodal points be developed within 10 Kms or 15 Kms. each which should have all facilities like education, medical, small scale industries, communication, transport and entertainment etc. Thereby Government can check the migration of population to cities, and we will not only be able to solve the problem of unemployment but the villages will also be developed, the whole country will be developed.

The Government has created development authorities and housing boards in small tehsils and districts and has started other schemes. It will solve the housing problem of the people living in rural areas and at the same time many persons will get employment opportunities. But I want to make a request. We already have so many schemes, namely I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. All these programmes are our

crash programmes. They are meant for the benefit of small, poor and unemployed persons in rural areas. They can get work on daily wages and better their standard of living. Sir, these schemes are very good schemes and their objectives are to provide train facility, road facility, primary schools, health centres and job opportunities and daily earnings to labourers and to construct dams, godowns for fertiliser and seeds etc. But unfortunately the funds are being misused throughout the country. Instead of giving jobs to labourers on muster roll basis, contractors have come in a big way in these schemes and these middlemen are taking away the wages of the labourers and employment of the unemployed. The Government must look into this and ensure that the schemes meant for giving employment to the unemployed are utilised properly.

In this connection, I want to point out one more thing. Under the self-employment scheme, the limit of loan has been fixed at Rs. 25,000/- Just now, it has been stated that the limit has been raised to Rs. 35,000/-, but even this is not sufficient for constructing building, purchasing machinery and making production. Therefore, I request that the limit should be raised further so that unemployed graduates would get employment under the self-employment scheme. Similarly, improvement should be made in the working of those institutions which lend money to unemployed persons so that they get loans on time.

In the end, I would like to submit that the problem of unemployment will not be solved simply by making laws or speeches. We will have to check the increasing population. All the programmes of population control have proved ineffective. The country is being misled by presenting false reports. The population control programmes require the maximum attention and only then will we be able to solve the problem of unemployment.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.

SANGAMA): Sir, I am grateful to Banatwallaji for having brought forward this Eradication of Unemployment Bill and he has given, by this, an opportunity of spending almost eight hours discussing the problem of unemployment on the floor of the House. Unemployment is a very big problem for us, it is a national problem for us. I have no quarrel at all with Banatwallaji at all in this that we should try to eradicate unemployment from our country. It is the wish of every one of us. But where I have difference with Banatwallaji is about the method by which we will be able to eradicate unemployment in our country.

The discussion in the House has gone on the figure of the unemployed registered with the various Employment Exchanges in our country as on 31st December, 1986-which is 301 lakhs. I want to make it clear in the House that, as far as the Government is concerned, the figure of the unemployed registered with Employment Exchanges is not taken to be an authentic figure because all those who are registered with Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed, and this has been proved by a special survey conducted by the Government. It is because the Employment Exchange registers are reviewed after every three years and within this period of three years so many people get employed. We have also found that there are so many students who are in the colleges and in the schools who register themselves and yet they pursue their studies. Therefore, we don't take the figure of the employment exchange as the authentic figure. We depend on the figure of the Plan Document itself. Now, according to the Plan Document which is based on the 38th round of the National Sample Survey Organisation, the number of unemployed people at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan was 9.2 million. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, there will be a net addition of work force to the tune of 39.38 million. That make the total number of unemployed people in our country for the period of Seventh Five Year Plan to 48.58 million, roughly 48 million. The Plan Document provides for the generation of employment during the Seventh Five Year

[Sh. P.A. Sangma]

Plan to the tune of 40.36 million standard persons years. If we achieve that target of 40.36 million standard persons years of employment generation by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan, we would be left with a smaller backlog of the unemployed. So, that is a position of unemployment in our country.

When we talk of employment in our country, it has to be realised that the problem of unemployment does not confine to a country like India alone. It is a world phenomenon and every country in the world whether developed or the developing country, face this problem of unemployment.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the communist countries?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Yes, of course. China is facing a very big problem of unemployment. There has been a big article in the magazine. I will not touch that.

Now if we take the problem of unemployment as a percentage to the total labour force in the country, our position is not bad. It is quite comparable to the rest of the world. But because of the size of the population of our country, when we come to an absolute terms, to absolute numbers, it is a very big figure. I have a document which is a document published by ILO, where they have brought out the unemployment problem all over the world. I will not cite all the thing. Spain has the highest rate of unemployment which is 22% to the total labour force. Italy 10.6%, Canada 10.5%, Denmark 9.2%, Japan 2.6%, Philippines 6.1%, Australia 8.3%, U.S.A. 7.2%, India 3.04%. Therefore, if you take the number of unemployed people as a percentage to the population.

(Interruptions)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): One clarification, Sir. May I know the per capita income per annum of the people of all the countries that you have said as compared to India?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I do not want to go into this detail.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No dialogue like this. Please address the chair.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: I will clarify this. I am just reading all the documents which have been published by ILO. The word 'unemployment' itself has different definitions in different countries.

For example, our Plan document says that around 48 million people unemployed during the seventh Five Year Plan are those people in the age group of five plus—those people who are aged five years or more. This is what we have taken. There are countries who don't consider people who are ten years and below to be unemployed because they are not supposed to be employed at all. Some countries take it as ten plus and some other countries take it as fifteen plus. We, for our purpose, have taken it as five plus. So, it is not very much comparable. It differs. I am just quoting this figure to give you some idea.

I am conceding freely that unemployment is one of the biggest problems that the country is facing today. The formulae which have been suggested by the Hon. Member to face this problem are; firstly by granting unemployment allowance, secondly to have a compulsory insurance scheme and thirdly to have an Unemployment Allowance Fund. These are the three solutions that the Hon. Member has suggested in his Bill. I can assure him that all these suggestions have been thoroughly examined by the Government of India.

16.32 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

As far as the unemployment allowance is concerned, this question was gone into as far back as 1970-73 when the Government

of India appointed a Committee which is known as Bhagawati Committee. The Bhagawati Committee in 1970-73 went into this question. I quote the operative part of their Report. They said:

"The grant of unemployment allowance to the unemployed would call for mobilisation of substantial resources and also raise very difficult issues such as determination of criteria for giving relief, quantum and duration of such relief, organisational arrangement needed for satisfactory operation of such a scheme and the inflationary pressures likely to be built as a result of the implementation of such a scheme.

This is the finding of the Bhagawati Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in 1970.

Mr. Banatwalla in his financial memorandum has said that if this is accepted, the financial implication will be to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. With utmost respect I beg to differ from the opinion of the Hon. Member. Without conceding the number of unemployed people as appeared in the employment exchange, as I have said we don't accept it, and just for argument's sake if you take that figure as 301 lakh people whose names are registered in the employment exchanges as unemployed as on 31.12.1980, and if you give a lumpsum of Rs. 100 per month to these unemployed people, the total financial implication would be Rs. 3612 crores. This is what Mr. Banatwalla has proposed. Therefore, it would not be just Rs. 100 crores. Nobody is going to accept Rs. 100 per month, it is very clear. If you think of giving unskilled work and if the cost of providing a manday of unskilled work is Rs. 15/- a day for 300 days in a year to all the unemployed on the registers of Employment Exchanges, that is, by taking that figure again as the figure of the unemployed people in our country, the total financial implication would come to Rs. 13545 crores in one year. I must respectfully submit to the

House that the Government do not, and repeat do not, consider it at this stage to be a feasible proposition.

The policy of the Government of India is to invest whatever resources we have got in productive employment. Our aim should be to generate employment and utilise whatever small resources that we have within our country in productive employment and not to spend over Rupees thirteen thousand crores in an unproductive manner by giving an unemployment allowance. I do not want to go into the success or failure of the scheme as such. Kerala and Maharashtra have the experience. I do not want to make any comment. But there are many countries in the world including developed countries which have gone in for this unemployment allowance including USA, Australia, Denmark, Sweden and U.K. This matter was also discussed this year in ILO conference and their experiences are not happy experiences because if a man is given a job he does not accept that job as he is going to get money without working. That implication is there. Therefore, the experience of other countries who have adopted this scheme is not a happy experience. This is what I have been told. I want to make it very clear that I have not gone into the working of the scheme thoroughly. But this is what has emerged in discussion in ILO. Of course, I did not participated in that discussion myself. Some of our officers represented us.

The second point raised by the hon. Member is about unemployment insurance scheme. Even this point was gone into by the Government of India to see whether it is feasible or not.

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur): Mr. Chairman, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. There is a Constitutional provision for the reservation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. May I have the figures as to what is the total percentage of employment amongst the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Well I do not think I have this figure with me because it does not directly relates to this Bill. The Department of Personnel and the Ministry of Welfare will be having this figure. *(Interruptions)* I can collect the information and supply it to you.
(Interruptions)

Sir, the question of compulsory insurance was gone into by the Government. The question of introducing unemployment insurance scheme was considered by the working group set-up by the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission and it submitted its report in June 1984. This is what they have said:

"Comprehensive unemployment insurance has not been found feasible in India's present state of development given the magnitude and the nature of the problem although this issue cannot be ignored in principle".

So this question has been gone into by the Economic Administrative Reforms Commission itself. They have also come out with a finding that at this stage of our economic development, it is not practicable.

The third suggestion of the hon'ble Member was for the creation of Unemployment Allowance Fund. Even this has been gone into by the Government. Such a proposal was recently examined by the Ministry of Finance and a view was taken that the proposal would imply levying of an additional charge or a kind of tax by the Central and State Governments and would involve the issues relating to its form, the level of incidence and the class of people, commodities or economic activities on which it should be levied. Various complex issues, such as, administration of the Fund so created, its disbursement, monitoring, etc., would also arise. The proposal to constitute the Unemployment Allowance Fund was, therefore, not favoured.

That is the report. So, I am just saying this to emphasize to the hon'ble Member that all

the proposals which have been put forward by the hon'ble Member have been examined by the Government of India. I want to emphasize that at this stage of our economic development, we do not find it feasible. But I can only assure the hon'ble Member that the Government is really concerned about this problem. In fact, the whole Seventh Five-Year Plan document has been based on the principle of food, work and productivity. Prime Minister himself has been talking on these issues. I would like to remind the House that on the 1st of May when Prime Minister addressed the workers at Salem in Tamil Nadu, he had declared that it will be the endeavour of this Government to create more and more employment. In fact he has given a slogan. "Bekari Hatao" would be one of the slogans of the Government of India. When Government of India is so much concerned about this and so much investment is being made to create productive employment, I would request the hon'ble Member to withdraw this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur):
Sir, I have an amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment?

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it was disposed of.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: That's different. But I want

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the Members who have participated in the discussion on the Bill. A very large number has participated in the discussion. I am very grateful to them. I am also deeply grateful to the hon'ble Minister for his very enlightened intervention. He has raised several questions and has also assured that the problem of unemployment is engaging the serious consideration of the Government.

Sir, indeed a man cannot be allowed to languish in want. This question of unemployment has to receive our most serious attention because of its potentialities for serious political, social and economic tensions that can be created.

Sir, 40 years after Independence what is the position? A free citizen of India does not enjoy the right which even a prisoner enjoys. Even a convict in the prison has a right to proper food, clothing, shelter and medical facilities. Even a prisoner, even a convict has that right, but the free citizen does not possess it. He is left to languish in want. That is the state of affairs. You heard that the hon. Minister presented to this House so many difficulties which appear very insurmountable but then amidst those difficulties the misery of the people continues and they have to receive out attention. Sir, the payment of unemployment allowance, I must emphasise, will make the Government vigilant in its policies of creation of job opportu-

nities. Today, you shudder at the phenomenal figures of unemployment but then because there is no responsibility upon the Government to provide work as a matter of law or to provide the financial assistance by way of allowances, therefore, I must say, we find a kind of laxity in the working of bureaucracy.

Sir, we are being told about the paucity of resources. On the one hand we are being told about the paucity of resources and on the other hand we have a shocking phenomenon of the failure of Government to utilise the full amount of Plan allocation for the purpose. That is the situation which I would like to highlight. What comment should I make upon the phenomenal figures that have been presented by the Hon. Minister and the various Members and about the excuses of paucity of resources when one finds that even Plan allocations for Labour and Labour Welfare have not been fully utilised years after years. I may present a few figures over here:

Plan Allocation		Actual Utilisation
1981 - 82,	Rs. 11.50 crores	Rs. 6.22 crores
1982 - 83,	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 6.61 crores
1983 -84,	Rs. 15 crores	Rs. 8.38 crores
1984 - 85,	Rs. 16.50 crores	Rs. 13.23 crores
1985 - 86,	Rs. 18.30 crores	Rs. 14.03 crores

This is the state of affairs. We say that we are applying ourselves seriously to the problem of unemployment and here we have figures that even the Plan allocations are not being fully utilised. And this is what the case is. I will come to the other figures also. This is not the case with the Central Government only; that is the case with even with the State Governments also, under whichever political colour they may be. If we take the total Plan allocations and Utilisation by the Centre, the States and the Union Territories, again the same trend will be visible. I am not

here giving all those figures which are there with me, I am only making a point. Sir, I could see the Hon. Minister a little impatient. I know, I have the other set of figures ready with me. Take only the case of approved outlays and actual expenditure at the Centre on employment services alone. For creating employment services what is the position with respect to the approved outlays and the actual expenditure in the case of the Central Government? This exactly refers to the situation. There too the position is same.

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

In the year 1984-85, approved outlay for employment services was 112 lakhs, whereas the actual expenditure was only 70.87 lakhs. While 112 lakhs were kept aside for employment services, the actual utilisation in 1984-85 was 70.80 lakhs by the Government.

In 1985-86, once again, it was 100 lakhs or one crore and the anticipated expenditure was only 52.00 lakhs. Therefore, I would suggest - I am not here in a spirit of confrontation - that this is a subject where everyone is very seriously concerned.

My first suggestion would therefore be that at least the plan outlays must be fully utilised. We must gear up our Departments for this particular purpose.

We have contradictions in our policies. We talk about creating employment opportunities and at the same time we have a blanket ban on recruitment. There is need to reconsider this blanket ban on recruitment. Since the discussion has started I have received several letters from various parts of the country pointing out that appointments are kept in obedience even though candidates are selected for different posts. From the last Session till date, I have been receiving several letters but now I do not want to read them. I have brought them and these are kept in my brief case over here. That is the situation which needs to be attended to.

There are various other small points that are to be taken care of. For example, we must not insist on postal orders with applications for services. Here this is the social phenomenon, you should at least give as much relief as is possible. Something should be done in this regard.

We need a double strategy. I am conscious of that and I frankly say that we need a double strategy. Only one strategy will not do. We cannot merely do by making the right to work a legal right without a corresponding strategy of reorienting the plan programmes and policies for a total strategy of full employ-

ment. So that reorientation, for which various suggestions have been made during the course of the discussion - and in my opening remarks also I made that suggestion - should be taken note of. Take the case of reorientation of the policies. Of course, before I go into that, I may say that the hon. Minister has pointed out several difficulties in having employment allowance programme or employment insurance programme or creating unemployment funds and so on and so forth. But where there is a will there is a way.

There are several States, like Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, etc where, financial assistance is provided to the educated unemployed, registered with the employment exchanges for more than three or five years. In the case of the educated unemployed who are registered with the employment exchanges for a particular number of years and still have not got employment, we have some scheme or the other in Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nothing of that sort is there in Karnataka.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I based my remarks on the Government's literature that I have, but I stand correct. It is based on literature supplied to us by the Government. If the income of a family does not exceed a particular amount and a member of that family is registered with the employment exchange for a particular number of years, say three or five years, in that case, we have a scheme in Kerala. There is also a scheme in West Bengal. In Kerala we have unemployment assistance scheme for job seekers between the age group of 18 years and 40 years who are registered with employment exchange for more than three years, if their family income does not exceed Rs. 4000 per annum.

In Kerala unemployment problem is very high. But look at this Government policy: This is just an example which I am quoting from the State that I represent. While unem-

ployment is very high in Kerala, the percentage of central investment in Kerala is on the decline for the past ten years or so. It is very shocking, that here is an area, here is a region where we have very — very high percentage of unemployment for various reasons, which I do not want to mention here, the central investment is on the decline. Instead of increasing your central investments in Kerala, we find that over a decade the percentage of central investment in Kerala as compared to total all-India investment is persistently, continuously and obstinately declining. There are the areas where corrections have to be applied.

I may say that we have to take up the question of our policies in various respects. The performance of the manufacturing industries in creating more employment opportunities and thus easing the unemployment phenomenon is also very dismal and unsatisfactory. The worst performers are cotton textiles, jute textiles, wood and wooden products and gas and steel. None of these could absorb extra labour at an annual rate of more than one per cent. So what is wrong with these industries? We will have to make a study on this and then we should see to it that the correctives are applied over there. Take the question of small scale industries and look at the percentage of employment growth in the industry groups where small industries are mostly found. They give us a very sorry state of figures.

Regarding food products, the percentage growth is only 7.8 in employment; Cotton textiles, 0.9 per cent; Woollen and synthetic textiles, 5.9 per cent; Jute textiles, 0.4 per cent; Machinery except electricals, 3.3 per cent; Wood and wooden products, 0.4 per cent and Repairs & Services, 1.9 per cent. This is the case with small scale industries where we have put a lot of emphasis. Therefore, my suggestion is that these figures show that our emphasis on the small scale industries has not been strong enough. More and greater attention is needed, so that the small scale industries are in a position to meet the question of generation of more and more employment.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, the time is not to think of excuses. Have a beginning somewhere; identify some areas, have a phased programme in order to march towards the concept, at least march towards the concept of total employment. Take the sphere of educated unemployed. Take the question of having at least one member of the entire family duly employed. Some criterion can be fixed, and in my Bill I have laid down that this can be worked up in the rules; but then, the time is now here - the situation is grim, and the need of the hour is that a step be taken with confidence within, and God overhead. The necessary corrections have also to be applied in various places. Plan allocations have to be actually and fully utilized, and I am sure that with confidence and with proper re-orientation of our programmes, we will face this problem of unemployment that is there in our country.

Today, the Government has come forward with so many problems with respect to the schemes suggested in the Bill. But I am sure that more and more consideration will be given, that they will try to work it out if not wholly, if not taking up the entire population as such, at least taking up certain identified spheres and sections of the population where the problem is very grim, and then the rest in a phased manner.

Government has indeed expressed a serious concern. I also know that the Prime Minister has given slogans about 'Bekari Hatao'. But let us not remain content with slogans. The slogans have to be translated into reality.

With these hopes, I seek leave of the House while thanking all who have participated in the Bill - though a few may have taken a little narrow attitude towards the Bill and have not been very generous with the very idea of raising a discussion, that apart - and thanking the hon. Minister for his enlightened intervention, I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

I beg to move for for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for eradication of unemployment from the country.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country."

The motion was adopted

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I withdraw the Bill.

17. 04 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF USE OF RELIGIOUS, COMMUNAL, REGIONAL AND SECTORAL NOMENCLATURES FOR POLITICAL PARTIES AND PREVENTION OF MISUSE OF RELIGIOUS PLACES BILL.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shrimati Basavarajeswari.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI*
(Bellary): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to prohibit the use of religious communal, regional and sectoral names for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Mr Chairman, Sir, I have brought this very important Bill in this august House with the main objective to check the use of religious, communal, regional and sectoral nomenclatures for political parties and to prevent the misuse of religious places. Especially in the present time, when there is a steep increase in the number of communal clashes this Bill assumes greater importance. It has to be discussed thoroughly to

find out the causes of such clashes. The Government after finding out the causes should take firm and immediate steps to check the communal clashes in the country. This has become very urgent in the interest of the unity and integrity of our nation.

Ours is a vast nation. It has its own cultural heritage. It has its own history and tradition. The father of our nation has shown the path of peace and non-violence. We have to follow this path and protect our democracy.

Our country has huge national resources. It has vast area of fertile land. Irrigation facilities are abundant and there is rich storage of ores. These resources have to be exploited to the maximum extent for the all round development of the country. Then only each citizen can feel happy about his life and the nation will be a model to the world. Unfortunately this is not happening. On the other hand we find communal clashes taking place almost every day. This should come to an end.

In our country there are different kinds of people. The regional differences of our country were manipulated and misused by the Britisher who ultimately managed to rule our country for about three hundred years. During the freedom struggle there was unity in the country in spite of several differences like language differences, regional differences, community differences etc. At the time of freedom, there were different groups of people who were demanding separate nations, like Khalistan, Pakistan and a separate country for the Harijans. We fought two important wars after independence. Victory in these wars once again demonstrated our strength of unity to the world. We have the history of working unitedly for protecting the country and for its progress. In fact our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said that India is a country of unity in diversity. Ours is a socialistic democratic republic country. There are several religions. People have the freedom of expression. From Article 25 to 30 there are provisions for the people to practice their

* The Speech was originally delivered in Kannada

own religions but we cannot build the nation and strengthen it on the basis of religion or community. Similarly political parties also cannot take shelter under religion, community etc. Religion and politics can never be mixed, if they are mixed the country will be in great danger.

If we analyse the reasons for communal clashes we arrive at the following important causes:

- (i) Vested interests;
- (ii) Foreign interference;
- (iii) Separation and isolation among minorities;
- (iv) Linguistic provinces;
- (v) Religious orthodox ideas;
- (vi) Economic backwardness;
- (vii) Hindu chauvinism.

Many political leaders forget their responsibilities and duties. They indulge in so many activities just to get votes from the people. At the time of elections they take the name of religion and give provocative speeches. Thus vested interest create disturbance in the minds of the people.

Regarding foreign interference with our country's affairs the press is giving elaborate explanation every day. Some countries poke their noses in our affairs even though they cannot solve their own problems. Some of them are trying to provoke minority communities of our country against our country. This kind of misleading attempt by foreign countries must be condemned and stopped for ever.

Some of our religious leaders are also contributing to the process of foreign interference by isolating the minorities. Some of them are of the opinion that only their religion should survive. They expect the minorities

to follow the way of life of the majority. This has created tension in the minds of the minorities in our country. They have their own religious institutions, which are being strengthened day by day. It may be Arya Samaj or Hindu Maha Sabha, or Jana Sangh, or Shiv Sena. We have heard the speeches and the argument of these religious leaders. In fact some of them go to the extent of saying that we should get Pakistan back, merged with the West Hindustan. This kind of treatment to the minorities cannot be allowed in the larger interest of the country which is the biggest democracy in the world.

It is the duty of majority communities to protect their religion and cultural heritage. At the same time they cannot ignore the interests of the minorities. They should protect the interests of the minorities as well. Both majority and minority people should join hands in protecting the culture of our country. They should work hard together for the progress of the country. No community can be neglected in a set up like ours.

I come from a rural area of Hyderabad Karnataka province. There Hindus, Muslims, Christian and all others join together to celebrate Muslim festivals like Ramjan, Muharram etc. In a similar way all Muslim and Christian brothers will join Hindus in celebrating Dussehra festival, Mahanavami, Wagadi festival etc. We find peace and amity every where. People belonging to all religions of that area take part in the processions of religious festivals. There is no room for any kind of communal disturbance.

One cannot come to the conclusion that only persons born in a major community are intelligent and good. Similarly a person born in a so called lower community cannot be less intelligent. This kind of low and high status by birth should end. There are good and intelligent people in all religions and communities. The political leaders should find out such people and they should be given responsibility of maintaining peaceful atmosphere in the society. This should be a coordinated effort. It cannot be done by the

[Smt. Basavarajeswar] people belonging to only one religion or community.

We cannot build educational or political institutions only on the basis of religion. It may be Jamat A Islam, Muslim League or Majlis. These institutions instead of giving courage to minorities are creating a sense of fear in their minds. This has contributed to the increase in the number of communal clashes. In this 20th century we have seen the maximum number of communal clashes. There were clashes in Bihar, Gujarat, Meerut, and other places resulting in deaths and huge loss to property. This tendency has to be curbed. If a communal clash occurs at a place then the leaders of all communities should visit place to sort out the problem and to spread peace in that area. This responsibility should not be left only to those community leaders who took part in the clash. Community living and brotherhood should be encouraged. This would create a sense of security among all the sections of society. Political leaders should realise this major responsibility.

Karnataka is a peace loving State. In many parts people do not know how does a clash or agitation occur. Even in such a peaceful State there were 20 deaths due to communal clashes within a short span of five to six months. These deaths occurred at Bangalore, Ramanagaram and Mysore. This is not only astonishing but also shameful. Some leaders on the one hand say that political leaders are responsible for such clashes and on the other hand they say that political leaders should try hard to put an end to such brutal communal killings. However, we have to take the lead to find out the causes and to stop such clashes.

Political parties should not be allowed to have nomenclatures in the name of religion. They cannot deliver political speeches at worshiping places. Provocative speeches are the main cause for communal clashes. Hence the Election Commission should go a step forward to ban election speeches from religious places. This has to be done under

the law. There should be provision in the Representation of People Act to punish those who deliver political speeches in religious place to gain votes. Our Government should take keen interest in this regard to curb misuse of religious places and nomenclatures by political parties. An amendment should be brought forward in this direction immediately.

Periodical meetings of the National Integration Council are being held. Most of the Chief Ministers and the hon. Home Minister took part in these conferences. They have condemned the incidents during 1976 in Punjab. Religious places are not to protect the criminals and to dump arms and ammunition. Emotions and sentiments for narrow sectoral affinities tend to blur the enlightened public opinion and balanced judgement of the people while deciding the destiny of the nation through elections. Nation's unity and integrity have to be protected. The principles of sovereignty, socialism, secularism and democracy have to be respected and followed.

All religions have the same goal. It may be Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity or Islam but the essence remains the same. No religion is in favour of robbery and terrorism. All religions have the same objective of taking humanity towards bliss. This is like different rivers submerging in one ocean.

Many senior leaders like Shri Bahuguna, Shri Jyoti Basu have condemned the violence which took place at Amritsar. Committees have been set up and they have given their reports. The Centre is doing its best to impress upon the States and Union territories to take firm steps to check communal clashes. In this regard my suggestion is to appoint a peace Committee in each district. This Committee should include members of all religions. The Committee should find out the places which are prone to communal clashes. It should take the opinions of the people and stop all kinds of clashes.

My colleague Shri Banatwala was expressing his case about clashes at Meerut a few minutes ago. Our country is facing the

problems of illiteracy, unemployment drug addiction etc. Women are being exploited. Dowry deaths are taking place and every day its number is on the increase. Some of the blind traditions are forcing many young and innocent girls to take to prostitution. In fact some people go to the extent of killing female children as soon as they are born. They want only male children to be born. How can our country progress amidst such blind beliefs. Therefore, there is greater responsibility not only on the Government but also on the religious leaders. Leaders of all religions should take up this challenge. Each leader can select one problem. Law itself cannot solve the crisis. People have to cooperate. Leaders have to take the responsibility of mass awakening. In Karnataka there are several religious institutions (MUTTS) rendering yeoman service to humanity. These religious institutions have established engineering colleges, Medical colleges, Teachers Training Colleges etc. In addition to running these educational institutions efficiently to spread education, they also feed lakhs of students free. Religious institutions can get the help from the Govt. but they should spread education and peace in the society.

Younger generation has to be guided properly.

"Do not open their eyes to differences because they cannot see them. Open their eyes to love and not hatred." This should be the objective of all religions and educational institutions. In fact it should start from the mother because mother is the first teacher.

Basavanna the greatest ever social reformer of Karnataka created history in the 8th Century by breaking all the barriers between people. He wiped out the differences and spread brotherhood not only in Karnataka but throughout the country. He conducted inter caste marriages especially between Brahmins and Harijans and brought revolution of equality in the society.

If we do not lead our younger generation in a proper way and if we do not protect our

democracy, they would be cursing us later.

Our Prime Minister is young in age but has vast experience. He is making all possible efforts to maintain peace and amity in the country, by following the path of non-violence shown by Gandhiji. He is serving the nation day and night. He wants our nation to usher into a new era of progress and prosperity. We have to strengthen his hands. No one should try to indulge in distracting his attention by making some frivolous charges against him.

Unfortunate communal clashes happened in Ahmedabad the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. This should not have happened. Gandhiji may not be living today with us. But this soul will be expecting a lot from us for maintaining peace and brotherhood. Yesterday some of our Muslim friends were raising the Meerut issue in this House

Who are to protect these Muslims brothers? Our Government and all of us should take up this responsibility. We see and read the story of Ramayana. Kaikei sends Rama to 14 years of Vanavas. In spite of this, Rama respects Kaikei like a Goddess. There is a galaxy of characters like Kaushalya, Sumitra, Sita etc on one side and Janaka, Dasaratha, Rama, Bharata on the other side - each one of them excelling in their virtues of selflessness, tolerance, sacrifice, lover and affection.

These characters should be the model for our citizens. To achieve this goal, all the religious leaders should work together. All religions are the same in the eyes of God.

Science, modernisation and technology have to be utilised for the welfare of the country. Blind beliefs and traditions should not find any place in our society. Nations interest should be our prime concern. I too have my own religion but I practise it in my house. Kindness is the essence of all religions. As Basavanna has said, there is no religion without Kindness. We should be kind not only to human beings but also to animals, birds and other living beings. Then only the society can progress in the path of

[Smt. Basavarajewari]

peace and amity and communal clashes will come to end.

I hope and trust that our hon. Minister will look into all the points that I have raised here and take immediate steps to stop misuse of religious and communal nomenclatures and religious places by political parties. I also expect more contribution from my colleagues on this vital issue.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I welcome the Bill moved by Smt. Basavarajewari providing for banning the use of religious, communal, provincial and regional names and checking the misuse of religious places by the political parties. Our constitution specifically says that we shall have a democratic, socialist and secular State.

To constitute a secular State, it is very necessary that the people of all communities and all religions should respect the religion of one another. If we do not show respect to all the religions we shall not be able to constitute a secular State; not shall we be able to strengthen it. Therefore, it is necessary that our political set up should not be based on any religion or Community. If the political set up is based on religion and communalism, it will be a disregard to our constitution and that cannot be a secular State.

It is necessary in a secular State that political parties are not formed on religion and caste and even on regional basis. If a political party is religion based, region or caste based, it will cost us our unity and integrity. There will be a persistent danger to our unity. We have such political parties in our country and they are conspicuous by their names. One is Telugudesam party, which is regional party. Similarly, there is Dravida Munetra Kazhagam. The Akali Party is a religious party and similarly, Mus-

lim league is also a religious party. The names themselves reveal that the parties are meant for certain communities or religions. We have adopted a secular constitution and we should not recognise regional parties. They should be banned.

We are a secular State, but still we are tolerating such political parties. If we think of banning them, many difficulties arise, the idea is opposed vehemently and the reason is that we have become slaves of casteism and regionalism. We think that only our religion is good and other religions are not good. We always harbour this feeling. We cannot ban such parties till we are having this feeling. This is the difficulty before us.

If we really want to move forward and make our country a country of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, we shall have to take some concrete steps. We will have to face the opposition boldly. We will have to take these steps to preserve the fibre of our constitution.

In fact, the communal riots which we are facing today cannot be stopped, till the political parties shed their religious and communal stance. Despite your best effort, the riots will continue to take place in some parts or the other, and religious sentiments will continue to be fanned. Therefore, if we want to stop these communal disturbances, we will have to take firm steps for banning religious parties which are functioning as political parties and for this the leaders of all political parties shall have to sit together and take some firm steps. Only then can we maintain the unity and integrity of the country and check communal riots.

Today, different regional parties are coming into existence in the country. It is my conviction that these regional parties cannot maintain national integrity. We cannot stop the formation of regional political parties by law. Therefore, it is necessary that in future we should not allow such parties to come up. We should strengthen our political set up and be ready to face any situation any opposition. If we fail in this effort, the spirit of our Constitution will

Reg & Sec.

receive a great setback. Therefore, I would urge upon you to give a serious thought to this.

It is seen that temples, mosques and even the Golden Temple of Amritsar have become the seat of politics and offerings have become sources of income for the political parties. We do not have laws to prevent these things. It is seen that when speeches are made in temples, mosques and gurudwaras, efforts are generally made to attract the people of a particular community and by their speeches, the speakers create communal feelings in the minds of those people. In these circumstances, national unity and integrity cannot be preserved. In this connection, you can make legal provisions to see that during election time, no political parties are allowed to make speeches in temples and mosques. The Central Government should have talks with all the parties because all the political parties are against communal riots. At the end, I will request the Government to take concrete steps to preserve national unity and integrity.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill introduced by Smt. Basavarajeswari. This is an important Bill. This is the reason that we are discussing this Bill in this House. The whole country is concerned over this issue. Our Prime Minister is also worried about this. We talk much of the integrity and unity but I do not see it anywhere. Today everybody wants to gain political ends by taking recourse to religion and casteism. But the need of the hour is to keep religion away from politics. There are so many socialist countries in this world where politics and religion are not mixed at all. Even in England politics is not mixed with religion. The Britishers ruled our country for a long period and sowed the seeds of discord in the name of religion. That is the reason why communal riots spread here. We should think only about our country and its interest. Religion and politics should be separated. But at the time of elections everybody starts

taking recourse to religion. Political parties are formed on the basis of religions and sects. What does it indicate? Our Constitution provides for a secular State. But our hearts do not accept this. We talk of secularism. But we must translate this into action. Our programmes should show that we are secular; we respect all religions. We have no objection to whatever belief one practises in one's house. But it should not be brought to streets. We are against conversion. Today there is exploitation in the name of religion, though there used to be economic exploitation because of capitalistic policies. The poor has no religion. All the poor have one religion, the religion of poverty. There is no religion and there is no society which has no poor and has all the rich people.

Just now, the Unemployment Bill was being discussed. People are facing great difficulties on this count. Prices have risen. The basic problem before us is how to eradicate poverty. We have to take our country towards socialism through our programmes. But we have failed in our endeavour because religion has taken main place in our society. We are using our religious places, mosques, gurudwaras or temples for our political gains. We can understand their use for teaching purpose. They are meant for teaching humanity, fraternity and integrity. All the religions, Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam, christianity teach us the lesson of brotherhood. The people are being exploited in the name of religion and disruptive forces are being encouraged to disintegrate the country. No religion ever teaches such things. We are very much concerned about it. Common people are the worst sufferers of these activities. Today, every person, every party is thinking about themselves only. Nobody is worried about the poor. It should be considered as to how effectively the programmes made for the poor such as 20-point programme, IRDP, or any other such programme can be implemented. Religious places are not meant for political purposes. They are meant for the spiritual upliftment of mankind. But the religious places of this country are being used

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

for dehumanisation, which is a matter of great concern. It is a serious problem. I would suggest that election laws should be amended keeping in view the amendments made by our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in the Constitution to secure secularism and no political party should be allowed to be formed on the basis of religion and sect. Hinduism has four vernas. Islam has two sects, Shia and Sunni, the Christianity has catholics and Protestants. It means that every religion propagates the development of mankind. Every person should help in the upliftment of fellow beings so that there is no poverty. The means of production are concentrated in the hands of a few people in the country. The rich try their best to instigate others to fight with one another. I am at pains to say that the people of this country are drifting away from their aims in the name of dowry or religion. There are many parties which do believe in secularism. They want secular India. We all must sit together and pledge for the well being of humanity and religions. We must not allow human exploitation. All are humanbeings. There is nothing to fight on this count. All the religions are good. Therefore, I would like that there must be some amendment in the election laws. We have not been able to bring the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes into the mainstream even after 37 years of Independence. It is a matter of great shame for us that when a scheduled caste contests election for general constituency the caste-Hindus do not vote for him. Similarly, if a Hindu contests from predominantly Muslim inhabited areas he is not elected. We should not select candidate on the basis of religion and caste. We shall have to change this conception. The leaders of like minded parties should come forward and bring some changes in this thinking.

There is mushroom growth of the regional parties. These parties are constituted on regionalism and language basis which is a very dangerous thing. There are talks of decentralisation and more powers to the States. This will weaken the Centre and encourage communalism and regional par-

ties. The more the regional parties the more the communal riots. We should be a little cautious in this respect. I suppose all agree that religion should not be combined with politics, but when it comes to implementation no action is taken in this regard. There is a lot of difference between saying and doing. Therefore, people are losing faith in this dictum. People are fed up with communal riots and disturbances. Through this august House I want to submit that people who are against communalism and favour social reforms, and who want to build a new society based on secularism and humanity must join hands and work for the betterment of the people of India so that our country emerges as a strong, united and developed nation. Otherwise foreign aided disruptive and separatist elements will weaken our country. We must not fall pray to disruptive powers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and thank you for giving me time to speak. This is an important Bill. No politicking should be allowed in any religious place and if some one indulges in such activity, he should be punished severely. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, it is very difficult to distinguish and separate politics and religion in this country because the leadership we have inherited since long is the same. The scope is limited in the static society and the scope is unlimited in the moving society and even all the religious places have become the centre of political activities. Regularly, we are all proceeding in the same direction. Therefore, politics is also made out of religion and other things. If any party deviates from this path as a reformist party, that party will fail to win the elections and that party will not prosper. That has become a concept of now-a-days politics through-out the country. Every one of us wants that we should practise secularism. Every one preaches secularism to the whole world. Every one of us expects that the others should be secular and that he should always practise communal things, more so

sectarian things. Therefore, it is very difficult
to do away with all these things...

11.00 a.m.

18.01 hrs

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will
continue his speech on the next occasion.

The House stands adjourned to reas-
semble on Monday, August 3, 1987, at

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, August 3, 1987/
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